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THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY JANUARY 29, 1960 — THE ONLY JEWISH NEWSPAPER IN ENGLISH IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO — AUTHORIZED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL, POST OFFICE DEPT., OTTAWA — Price: 10 Cents

IKE CHALLENGES EDEN ON SUEZ AND ISRAEL; FORMER P.M. SAYS WASHINGTON SAVED NASSER

TORONTO JEWS TO DEMONSTRATE COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY ON FEBRUARY 9th

Congress Leaders Stress Importance Of Bicentenary; Issue Call To Ontario Jewry

An urgent call has been issued to the Jewish Community of Toronto to turn out en masse at the Bicentenary Day Community Rally which will be held in the Canadian Room of the Royal York Hotel on Tuesday, February 9.

"It is most important at this crucial time in Jewish life that there be a resounding demonstration of community solidarity through a mass attendance at the Bicentenary Day Rally", according to the announcement by J. L. Oelbaum, National Vice-President of the Canadian Jewish Congress, and Jacob Finkelman, Chairman of the Congress Central Region.

The Bicentenary rally-demonstration, celebrating 200 years of Jewish life in Canada, is expected to be a significant milestone for Toronto and Ontario Jewry.

GOVERNOR TO BRING PERSONAL GREETINGS

Honoured guests on the occasion will be His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and Mrs. Vanier. The Governor General is bringing per-

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DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

London, (CJN). — Emanuel Shinwell, Defense Minister in the post-war Labor government, served notice in Parliament he intends to question Sir Anthony's right to reveal state secrets.

Richard Crossman, member of Labor's high command, said he intends to demand a Parliamentary investigation into all aspects of the Suez crisis to balance the Eden version.

ANTI-BOYCOTT OFFICE SET UP IN ISRAEL

Jerusalem (ZINS) — The establishment of a new division for political-economic planning was announced by the Israel Foreign Ministry. The division, which is to be headed by David Shaltiel, former Israei Ambassador to Mexico, is to investigate various political factors hindering Israel's trade and to plan counter-measures. It it understood that the new division is to deal primarily with measures to counter the Arab States' economic warfare against Israel.

The most important facts of Eden's "J'accuse" are printed on the editorial page in todays "Canadian Jewish News."

MENTIONED BY EISENHOWER

U. S. PRESIDENT SAYS EBAN KNEW WHITE HOUSE POSITION

Sir Anthony Still Maintains: Leaving Suez To Nasser The West's "Calamitous Error"

U. S. President States: He Warned Abba Eban

NEW YORK, Thursday (CJN.)—President Eisenhower's "lack of memory" in quoting exactly his "warning" to Britain while contradicting Sir Anthony Eden's accusation on the Suez, have convinced many impartial observers that Eden is right in the newest contraversy between U. S. and Britain on Nasser.

Sir Anthony maintains that Eisenhower **did not** exclude use of force in the defense of the Suez, while the American president "recalls" having warned England, France and Israel, not to attack Nasser.

Sir Anthony Eden says the course of history might have been changed if the United States had taken the same balanced view as Canada during the Suez crisis of 1956.

EISENHOWER CHALLENGES EDEN

WASHINGTON, Thursday (CJN).— President Eisenhower challenged this week, at his press conference, a contention of Sir Anthony Eden, former British Prime Minister, that the United States had abandoned its British and French and Israel in the crisis that followed Egypt's 1956 seizure of the Suez Canal.

The President said that he and the late John Foster Dulles told Britain and France repeatedly that they were opposed to the use of force in the canal dispute and would stand by the United Nations Charter. He made it clear that this position would be applied "to our closest friends" as well as to other.

ABBA-EBAN WARNED

President Eisenhower also recalled telling the Israeli Ambassador, Abba Eban, at the time of the British-French invasion of Suez that it would be a mistake to assume that American Jewish sympathy for Israel would sway the Administraton's determination to prevent an outbreak of hostilities or the settlement of international issues by force.

"And I told him," the President added, "that if he thought that this would have any part, iota of influence on the election" or Jewish sympathies "would have any influence on me, he should disabuse his mind about it."

EDEN TELLS DIFFERENT TALE

The British statesman alleged in his memoirs that, although the United States, Britain and France were in constant communication during the weeks following Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser's seizure of the canal, neither the President nor Mr. Dulles had barred the use of force as a last resort if all efforts at negotiating a settlement failed.

Sir Anthony recalled in his memoirs in the London Times that Mr. Dulles had arrived in London five days after Egypt's seizure of the waterway on July 26 and had brought a message from the President. He added:

DID NOT RULE OUT FORCE

"The President did not rule out the use of force. He recognized that transcendent worth of the canal to the free world and of the possibility that the eventual use of force might become necessary in order to protect international rights. But he felt that every possibility of peaceful settlement must be exhausted before this was done."

PRAISES CANADA

The Canadian initiative at the U.N. Eden feels, led to the establishment of the UN Emergency Force, standing between Israel and its Arab rivals. This had a much broader scope than the plan advocated by State Secretary Dulles.

Sir Anthony hammers repeatedly on the theme that the intervention was aimed to halt Communist supply of arms to the Middle East area. His policy, he says, was vindicated when the United States and Britain later sent troops to Lebanon and Jordan in a subsequent crisis.

Regarding the UN, he says: "The careless view has been taken that the events of Suez constituted a success for the United Nations. Unhappily, this was not so."

The hunt was on over Israel and the "colonial powers."

(In Ottawa Liberal leader

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ELECTIONS OF ISRAELI CHIEF RABBI POSTPONED BECAUSE OF POLITICS

JERUSALEM (CJN)— Politics have stymied the election of a new Israeli Chief Rabbinate.

The tenure of Chief Rabbi Itzhak Nissim and members of the Supreme Rabbinical Council expires February 27 and there is no longer any chance of holding new elections before that date.

Legal authorities are studying whether this must mean the paralysis of the rabbinate, which is the exclusive juridical authority in cases of marriage and divorce.

TOLEDANO IS RETAINED

The deadlock is over election rules. The opponents are Rabbi Nissim and Rabbi Yaakov Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs. Behind them, however, are the National Religious party, which has been closely identified with the rabbinate and Premier David Ben-Gurion, who has been fighting to break the influence of the religious parties and to separate religion from politics.

Rabbi Toledano is an instrument of the Premier. He is not attached to any party and was taken into the Government by Mr. Ben-Gurion after the Religious party defected last year The National Religious party has since returned to the coalition, but the Premier has insisted on retaining Rabbi Toledano as Minister for Religious Affairs.

Rabbi Toledano is one of the two chief rabbis of Tel Aviv. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Chief Rabbi of Israel in 1955. He blamed the National Religious party for his defeat by Rabbi Nissim.

Both are Rabbis of the Sephardic (Oriental) community. Rabbi Isaac H. Herzog had been elected Ashkenazi (Occidental) Chief Rabbi in 1955. He died July 25, 1959.

The most widely discussed candidates to succeed Rabbi Herzog are Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik of Brookline, Mass., and Rabbi Iser J. Unterman of

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DR. ADENAUER INVITES A NEW YORK YESHIVA STUDENT TO WEST-GERMANY

NEW YORK (CJN) — A Yeshiva University student who escaped from a Nazi concentration camp in 1944 returned to Germany this time as a guest of the West German government.

The student, Abraham Siegelman, twenty-one, of West Walnut Road, Vineland, N.J., was invited to spend two weeks in West Germany to investigate the extent of anti-Semitism there.

The invitation was made in the wake of anti-Semitic incidents in Germany, the United States and other parts of the world.

The German Consulate here has given him a check for $1,035.40 to cover his trip and expenses.

The college senior is current events editor of the campus publication "Commentator." When he first began hearing about the wave of anti-Semitic desecrations in West Germany he went to the consulate at 460 Park Ave. and obtained an intetrview with the Consul, Rudiger Von Wechmar.

Mr. Siegelman was eager to know just how widespread anti-Semitism was in post-Hitler Germany and how children were being told about the Nazi regime in the schools.

"Full Freedom" Promised

Mr. von Wechmar told the student that a trip could be arranged so he could see for himself. He promised Mr. Siegelman "full freedom" and said he could travel completely on his own and conduct his own investigation.

"The Federal Government of Germany," he said, "hopes that Mr. Siegelman will find all the opportunities to talk to youth organizations and other groups of their leaders so that he may return with as much information as he can possibly gather."

Mr. Siegelman was born in Poland and made one previous trip to Germany—he and his mother were taken from their home to a German concentration camp where he remained from 1942 to 1944 before escaping. Many of his relatives were

(Continued on Page Eight)

Canadian Jews Establish New Investment Center In Israel

TEL AVIV, (CJN) — The 50-member Canadian Jewish mission decided this week, at the close of its ten-day visit, to establish a $5,000,000 capital investment corporation for Israel and to promote private investment in Israel.

The decisions were reached at the close of an "evaluation" meeting. The form of investment will be decided when the mission returns to Canada.

CANADIAN JEWISH LEADERS HEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

A four-year plan for the development of Israel industry, involving the investment of IL 1,200 million (about $670m.) of which approximately one-third would come from abroad, was outlined to the members of the National Leadership Mission of Canadian Jewry by Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The Mission, which included over 50 leaders of the major Canadian Jewish organizations, was in Israel for a ten-day visit, beginning on January 7, to observe the country's development and problems for themselves.

Israel's economic plans were based, Mr. Sapir said, on the premise that its population would rise from 2,000,000 today to 2,500,000 in 1963. By that time they expected to reduce the deficit in Israel's balance of trade and earn 75 cents out of every dollar's worth of imports, as compared to 50 cents today and 15 cents in 1949.

PRESIDENT HAILS CANADIAN JEWRY

The President, Mr. Izhak Ben-Zvi, in his address to the Mission, paid tribute to the Canadian Jews who in 1927 had contributed $1m. to the Jewish National Fund to finance the first stage of the redemption of the Hefer Valley north of Tel Aviv.

Mr. David Ben-Guiron, the Prime Minister, advocated a program of year-long study projects in Israel for Canadian Jewish youth and stressed the importance of Diaspora Jewry's studying Hebrew, deepening their knowledge of the Bible and identifying themselves with Israel.

The Mission was also addressed by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, the Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Haim Laskov. Agency leaders, and senior Government officials.

The Mission was organized by Mr. Lawrence Freiman, of Ottawa, National President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, and Mr. Samuel Bronfman of Montreal, National President of the Canadian Jewish Congress in co-operation with the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency.

Crestohl, In Throne Speech Debate, Demands Prison For Anti-Semites

OTTAWA, (CJN) — Imprisonment for anti-Semitic actions in Canada was demanded in the Commons this week by Leon Crestohl (L, Montreal Cartier.)

Mr. Crestohl, the only Jew in the House, said in the Throne Speech debate that the Criminal Code should be amended to provide strong, mandatory penalties for such offences as the swastika daubing of synagogues.

The Government should "take some positive direct action in a matter so dangerous to our country.", Mr. Crestohl suggested.

Imprisonment might not be a cure-all, but it would be some deterrent, he added.

Christians as well as Jews had reason to fear this resurgence of the Nazi spirit in Canada, the Jewish M.P. concluded.

NAZISM DEPLORED BY BRITISH JEWS

Supplying of Nuclear Arms to Germany Opposed by Unit of World Congress

LONDON, (CJN) — The British section of the World Jewish Congress expressed "fundamental opposition" to the supply of nuclear weapons to West Germany and urged that Country to eradicate nazism in all its forms.

It also said it viewed with deep anxiety the recent outbreak of anti-Jewish manifestations in Britain.

The British section recorded these feelings in three resolutions approved unanimously at its national conference here.

In still another resolution, it urged the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, to take effective steps to eradicate "prejudice and hatred against racial and religious minority groups." These steps should include, it said, the adoption of "blinding international instruments."

With regard to eliminating nazism in West Germany, the meeting said what was needed was proper education and re-education, dissemination of knowledge of the evils of the Hitler regime and inculcation of the spirit of justice and tolerance.

"The educative process can only be made effective by eliminating former high-ranking and active Nazis from positions of influence in Germany, by bringing Nazi criminals to justice and by preventing Nazi and ultra-nationalist parties and groups from engaging in destructive propaganda," the resolution declared.

The anti-Jewish acts here, the British section said, have provided an opportunity to direct attention "to the existence of latent forms of prejudice and discrimination in several spheres of British life."

"The British people should therefore rally in combating racial and religious intolerance by all possible means, including vigorous enforcement of the law and, where necessary, by new and improved legislation," it said.

In an address, Dr. Maurice L. Perizweig, United Nations representative of the World Jewish Congress, said there had been about 1,000 anti-Jewish incidents in 243 cities and towns in thirty-four countries.

Incidents have occured in every West European country except Luxembourg, in all British dominions and in countries in South America that

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THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS & BICENTENARY

The Jewish community of Ontario is now commencing the celebrations of the Bicentenary of Canadian Jewry.

The **Canadian Jewish News** will participate in the Bicentenary celebrations by a series of special supplements marking this historic event.

Greetings and special advertisements for the Bicentenary series are already accepted.

Commentary

By M. J. Nurenberger

WHY APOLOGIZE? — THE RIGHT TO BE A JEW. — DIFFERENT AND ALIKE

We are living at a time and period in Jewish histotry when many among us believe in apologetics as a weapon against misunderstanding on the part of some misguided or misled non-Jew. They think that the continuous stressing of similarity between our religion and that of others is the proper instrument to dissolve the clouds of prejudice.

* * *

It is certainly important from time to time to underscore what is common among men of all faiths: the belief in God, charity, justice, fair play.

However, it is my opinion that some of us are overdoing this apology for our existence. One should never be afraid to mention what is **different** between one religious philosophy and the other. There is no need for seeking the pardon of a bigoted neighbor for one's existence. The basic characteristic of a civilized society has always been universal recognition of one's rights to be different, — in religious beliefs and in the practice of one's beliefs.

There is definitely a **difference** in the Jewish concept of the world and in our outlook upon the social order. Our right to exist as Jews does not stem from the **similarity** of certain principles with the fundamentals of others. Our raison d'etre is the **difference** between Judaism and other philosophies.

* * *

One of the essential differences between Judaism and some other religions consists in the fact that we have consistently refused to accept a "religion of the heart."

Our Torah does not allow man to determine what is right and wrong; it defines legally his duties. Judaism rejects the notion that it is sufficient to practice one's faith by an abstract love of God.

* * *

It is very easy to say that one is attached to God by some secret, intangible communication with Heaven and that this "religion of the heart" is enough to make one an observing Jew. Judaism is a religion of action. It demands the total man. It regulates the totality of his worldly, secular life and living. It is based on mitzvoth, on commandments, on their fulfillment—not on the vague promise to love.

It is a way of life. And only as a way of life, different from others, it will exist and appeal to our loyalty.

* * *

We are similar to others in matters **different** from religion. We do not believe in segregation. We believe in **the right of** every human being to his or her freedom of conscience. Judaism is also a **catholic** religion, universal in the sense that it recognizes the right of every decent human being to a share in the world to come. Judaism is **different** because even in its proclamation of **everyone's** share in the world to come, it does not require **the acceptance of our faith** or dogma as a prerequisite to this right. This is a principle proclaimed by the Rabbis of old,—also **urbi et orbi.**

Therefore let us not apologize too much for our Jewishness. Let us be proud of it. While respecting the beliefs of others, why not openly state our **demand** to be respected as Jews,—to live as Jews, not by sufferance, but by God-given right?

Anti-Semitic Meeting Here

Arab Leader "Promises" Torontonians To Throw Jews Into Mediterranean

BY C.J.N. REPORTER

Innocently listed on the bulletin directory of the King Edward Hotel as "Mr. A. Herridge. Mayfair Room," the Federation of Christian Laymen under the leadership of a notorious Anti-Semite, Ron Gostick, held a meeting on Sunday afternoon to present the "Arab side" of the Palestine question.

Mr. Gostick is the editor of "The Canadian Intelligence Service" a monthly bulletin dedicated to "exposing the International Communist Conspiracy, subversive activities, and all aspects of the anti-Christian movement."

The meeting began with the invocation of a prayer for victory over "the enemies of God and Man" during which the Scriptures were quoted as proof that the Jews "lost their claim" to be **God's chosen people**, and to have any rights to Palestine, after the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 (22nd Chapter of Matthew).

ARAB AGENT SPEAKS

Mr. Gostick introduced the principal speaker, Mr. Kadali Babba, Director of the Arab Information Centre in Ottawa which represent 10 Arab States, Egypt among them. Mr. Babba "outlined" the course of Arab history from its beginning to the present day, and went on to background the Arab position prior to and following the establishment of the State of Israel.

MARILYN MONROE AND THE ARABS

The meeting was then turned back to Mr. Gostick who prefaced the question period with a clear statement of his own views on Jews in general, and their rights to Palestine in particular. "Our pulpits are used for Zionist purposes", Mr. Gostick stated. "In the Christian Church while we were running around selling Israeli Bonds, we didn't know the Arab side of the story. Our newspapers dare not tell us this today. If the Jews are God's Chosen People, and therefore have a claim on Palestine, then does it not follow that Marilyn Monroe when she became a Jew and married that Communist Jew, Miller, in Hollywood, also has a claim on Palestine. Was Elizabeth Taylor told when she forsook Christianity and married a Jew that she would now have some claim to Arab property which they have owned throughout history? Now Japanese converts have become God's Chosen People because they have accepted the Judaic faith, and are being sent to their rightful homeland, Israel."

ANTI-ISRAEL APPEAL

Mr. Gostick announced that following the question period he would present his views on the Swastika issue, and then concluded his remarks with an appeal for contributions from the audience to defray the expenses of the meeting— the cost of renting the hall, paying the speaker and mailing out 800 invitations. There was an enthusiastic response from the audience which numbered some 150 persons, including some children.

"JEWS EASY TO DISPOSE OF"

Among the questions raised by members of the audience were some pertaining to Nasser accepting aid from Russia, responsibility for the Suez crisis, international finance, and the Hungarian question. The question which drew the greatest applause from the adience was the one which asked the numerical ratio of Jews versus Arabs in Israel. The speaker replied that while there are only 3,000,00 Jews in Israel and the surrounding Arab countries as opposed to 68 million Arabs and the Jews would therefore appear to be easy to dispose of, the fact is that the Jews in Israel represent only a bridghehead and are supported by big business and big money all over the world.

The meeting concluded with greetings from the Chief of the Liasion Section, Arab Information Centre, New York, Mr. Hadawi, who commented that the Arabs do not want to throw the Jews into the sea—"they want them to jump in."

TORONTO ORBIT

BY BERNICE DYMENT

Talk of the Town: What breeds prejudice? — An interesting conference of Christians and Jews. — The role without the actor — Zionists at the campus.

So, what else is new?

Well, for one thing, a new project sponsored by the **Canadian Council of Christians and Jews** which they call "Rearing Children of Good Will." This one-day Institute to be held on Saturday, January 30th, is aimed at striking at the grass-roots of prejudice before the seeds take hold, in order that "our children may be reared free from the suspicions and distrust of others of different ethnic, religious or racial background, which breed prejudice and discrimination and impair the common well-being and the good life of all our people."

A distinguished panel of social scientists and educators will present their views to parents, teachers and representatives of community organizations, and these in turn will have an opportuntity to air their own individual problems and receive help toward their solution.

Panel moderator will be Mr. Stephen Davidovich, from the Ontario Department of Education, and others participating are Dr. John Morgan, School of Social Work, U. of T.; Professor Farrell Toombs, Faculty of Medicine, U. of T.; Professor Oswald Hall, Department of Sociology, U. of T., and Mr. G. L. Roberts, Oshawa High School. If you would like to participate in this institute, registration forms may be obtained from the Canadian Council office, 229 Yonge St.

"POWERFUL STUFF"

The Canadian Jewish Congress is moving into high gear now in preparation for the major events of the Bicentenary Celebration. The Community Rally which is to take place on Tuesday, February 9th, in the Canadian Room of the Royal York Hotel, will have as its honored guests His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and Mrs. Vanier, who will bring personal greetings. Other events in recognition of Canadian Jewry's 200th birthday, include a reception at Queen's Park tendered by Lieutenant-Govrnor Keiller MacKay, and a Civic Luncheon hosted by the City of Toronto.

Looking over the program for the Community Rally I noticed that there will be readings of the Proclamation of the Bicentenary in both English and Yiddish, and I could not help but feel afresh the recent loss of one of our great Yiddish actors, Isaac Swerdlow, who passed away last week.

I remember so vividly Mr. Swerdlow telling me that to him the highlight of his whole career, was the honor accorded him at Israel's Tenth Anniversary Rally in Massey Hall when he read the Declaration of Israel's Independence in Yiddish.

I missed his presence again, just a few days after his death, when I attended a performance of Jack Kuper's play "Sun in My Eyes"—he would have brought such depth and understanding to the role of the Jewish grandfather. The author told me too, how much he had hoped Mr. Swerdlow would be well enough to portray the role on Television next month.

I found the play a most moving experience in many ways —written with great integrity, and acted with sensitivity by Canadian actors who revealed a quite remarkable understanding of the motivations and reactions of Warsaw Ghetto Jews in their darkest hours.

One particular incident of Nazi brutality brought forth an audible gasp from the whole audience, so forceful did it evoke the realization of man's inhumanity to man." And how timely, a message such as this, in the light of the recent swastika outrages. Watch for "Sun In my Eyes"—it's powerful stuff.

YOUNG ZIONISTS

The report by the president of the Student Zionist Organization on the University of Toronto campus indicates that there is a most enthusiastic and vigorous Zionist membership of students here.

Miss Gilda Mitchell of Toronto, President of the chapter, stated that this year's program is aimed at developing two ideas—the development of Zionist thought from the Talmud to the present day, as well as discussion of the problems facing contemporary Israel.

The organization is non-political and endeavors to present its members with a complete picture of Zionism, Israel and Jewish living. There are branches of the student Zionist Organization on all major Canadian campuses and extends from New York to California in the U.S.A. On the Toronto campus S.Z.O. is affiliated with the Hillel Foundation, and meetings are held at Hillel House.

To date four meetings have been held at which lectures were given on "Israel's Political Regime", "The Economy of Israel", "The Philosophical Meaning of Channukah", and "Zionist Thought from the Talmud to the 1800's". The program for the coming term include papers further developing the major themes of the current program.

A summer institute held in Israel each year is open to members of S.Z.O. and interested students in the community at large. In addition S.Z.O. members may participate in a year long program in Israel. Although S. Z. O. encourages emigration to Israel it does not make it a prerequisite of membership. Should the individual decide to make his home in Israel, the form of his aliah, whether geared to Kibbutz living, or professional life in the city is not specified by S.Z.O.

Krushchev On Anti-Semitism

London (W.J.A.) References to "anti-Semitic outrages in Western Germany" were contained in the statement of Soviet Premier Nikita Krushchev before the joint sittings of both chambers of the Kremlin on 14th January.

According to the direct broadcast relay, Mr. Krushchev declared—"The latest fascist, anti-Semitic outrages in Western Germany are a characteristic sign of the strengthening of reactionary elements, whose various intrigues have long been widely known to the whole world. Many decades ago, during the rampage of reaction in Tsarist Russia, the 'Black Hundred' anti-Semitic pogroms were organized more than once. Lenin, the Bolsheviks, and all progressive people resolutely opposed that disgraceful phenonmenon. In Germany, Hitler unleashed an intensive anti-Semitic campaign. He suppressed all freedom, brutally trampled on democratic rights. And he did all this in order to begin his bloody task—to begin war."

Mr. Krushchev did not refer to anti-Semitic incidents outside Western Germany. Earlier in his statement, he quoted from Lord Russell's letter to 'The Times' in support of his charge that history textbooks in Federal Germany in 1958, as distinct from textbooks in 1949, "pass over in silence the crimes of the Hitlerite regime.'

Prague Statement On Congress Move

London (W.J.A.) Satisfaction with World Jewish Congress intervention in Bonn, 'although not belonging to that part of Jewry which you represent," was expressed in a statement from Prague by the Council of Jewish Communities in Bohemia and the Federation of Jewish Communities in Slovakia.

The statement urged the World Jewish Congress to insist on a thorough investigation of the incidents and the [illegible] as well as their instigators, and stressed among other things the necessity of prosecuting all war crimes perpetrated by Nazis "even after 31st March, 1960, after which date these crimes will lapse."

The World Jewish Congress was asked to use the full weight of its authority to "stop neo-Nazis from proceeding on the road which has once already led to a catastrophic war for the whole world, the destruction of Jewish communities and the enslavement of many peace-loving nations."

B'Nai B'Rith Hillel Notes Anniversary

Columbus, Ohio — B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation students at Ohio State University here took time out from their final exams this week to celebrate a double anniversary.

A dinner attended by B'nai B'rith leaders and students honored Rabbi Harry Kaplan, Mid-west Hillel regional director and director of the Foundation at Ohio State for his 25th year in the Hillel program. The affair also observed the 35th anniversary of Hillel at the University.

Rabbi Benjamin M. Kahn, national director of Hillel, and Sidney Kusworm, B'nai B'rith national treasurer, addressed the gathering. Frederick Heimberger, vice-president of Ohio State, brought greetings on behalf of the school.

The University's Symphonic Choir offered a musical program.

Rabbi Kaplan came to Hillel at Ohio State after a ministry of nine years at Temple Anshe Amonim in Pittsfield, Mass.

In Our Town And Elsewhere

All Ages - All Creeds Served By B'nai B'rith In Ontario

In making his report on B'nai B'rith community activities throughout Ontario, Mr. Seymour Janikun, a Vice Chairman of the B'nai B'rith Eastern Canadian Council Civic Affairs Committee, illustrated how the men's lodges and women's chapters of B'nai B'rith in Ontario - with a total membership of about 7,000 - are serving the "less fortunate ones" in their own communities and in many countries throughout the world.

"Although we did not receive detailed reports from all the units", reported Mr. Janikun, "I am sure everyone is conducting their Civic Affairs Program to the same extent as those that did report".

Many Charities Helped

Mr. Janikun went on to list in detail some of the activities reported. He mentioned such things as conducting Hallowe'en parties for slum area school children, acting as hostesses at Mental Hospitals, holding Brotherhood Dinners in conjunction with other Service Clubs, and donating gifts and toys to many institutions, hospitals, etc., including the Jewish Home for the Aged.

Active physical and financial support was given to many charitable appeals, such as United Appeal, Save the Children Fund, Muscular Dystrophy, Retarted children and funds were raised by individual units through bingos, carnivals, etc. for allocation to many other worthy causes.

In summing up, Mr. Janikun pointed out that the good work of the men and women in B'nai B'rith in Ontario are helping people of every age, and every creed, in many countries as well as in their own community to have a few more pleasant things in their lives.

"This exemplifies the true spirit and meaning of B'nai B'rith", concluded Mr. Janikun.

Torontonian Passes Away In London

Esther Marie Samuel (formerly Miss Benjamin, daughter of A. D. Benjamin, president of Holy Blossom Temple from 1892 to 1900) has recently passed away in London, England at the age of 72. Mrs. Samuel devoted her life to social welfare work, particularly in the East End of London, to the benefit of Jew and non-Jew alike.

Starting with her work for the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish poor, she widened her interests greatly and became a most active worker for the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the League of Jewish Women of which she was a founder and then President.

Many of the senior citizens of the Jewish community of Toronto well remember the late Mr. Benjamin, her father, for his community and synagogue leadership, around the turn of the century.

Synagogue Leader Honoured

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind has announced the election of Mr. Norman Borins Q.C. of Toronto, to the National Council of its organization, as well as to membership on the Executive Committee of the National Council. Mr. Borins is a past-president and Honorary Trustee of Holy Blossom Temple.

Shaarey Shomayim Install Officers

Three past-Presidents of Shaarey Shomayim will formally install the newly-elected officers of the Synagogue at the Installation Dinner and Dance to be held on Saturday, January 30th.

Mr. Myer Gasner, Mr. Sam Sable, and Mr. Lou Nadler are the installing officers, and the new Executive for 1960 are Mr. Saul Sigler, President; John D. Fienberg, First Vice-President; Nathan Lieberman, Second Vice-President; Maurice Alexandoff, Treasurer; Samuel Stambler, Secretary; Louis Eisen, Parnas; Joseph Fleishmann, Gabai. The Board of Governors include:

Charles Anthony; Benjamin Barth; Al G. Brown; I. Caplan; Harry Donin; Benjamin Freedman; Harry Garfinkel; Meyer Gasner; Philip Gilburt; Lil Goldenburg; Morris G. Goldenburg; Irving Green; P. S. Greenstein; Meyer Harris; Bernard Hattin; Benjamin Kaminker; Samuel Kanarick; Harry W. Kay; Joseph Kofman; Jacob Kosoy; Joseph Levine; Samuel Mandel; Murray Midanik; Dr. M. M. Mink; Philip Moscoe; Lou N. Nadler; David E. Newman; Bernard Noyek; Leon Panzer; Morris Prousky Samuel J. Sable; Samuel Salem; David Satok; Victor Sifton; Morris Shankman; Julius A. Shapiro; Leonard R. Shapiro; Louis Shiffman; Arthur Silverstein; Dan Sloven; Eddie Solish; Alma Waldman; Ted Waldman; Israel Weinberg; Samuel Verman; Jack E. Young; Louis J. Zuker.

Orthodox Women Meet

Shaarei Shomayim Sisterhood [illegible] to an All Day Conference of the "Ontario Chapter", Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregation of America, on January 27. This is the first convention of "Ontario Chapter" which was formed at Shaarei gregation of "Ontario Chapter" Shomayim last May.

One of the high-lights of the session was a panel discussion of Kashruth and the development of Kosher products in Canada. Mr. M. W. Gasner, Chairman of the Vaad Hakashruth of the Orthodox Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress, was one of the guest speakers on the panel.

Mrs. Charles Weinstein of Brookline, Mass., Regional President of the New England States, spoke on behalf of the Women's Branch of the UOJCA.

Our Juvenile Delinquents

"Your Teen-ager Needs You" was the subject of the lecture given by Mrs. Abraham Stern of New York, at Shaarei Telfillah Congregation on Sunday evening, January 24th.

Mr. Stern spoke frankly of the problems of teen-agers and how their parents can help them meet the challenges of our complex, changing society.

Mr. Stern is an expert in the field, being the Director of the Youth Bureau, Community Service Division of Yeshiva University, and a member of the Mayor's Committee on Delinquency and Youth Board.

Hadassim Hold Luncheon

The Hadassim Gala Luncheon was held at the Canadian Room of the Royal York Hotel on Monday, January 25th. Amongst the head table guests were: Mrs. Jack Kamin, Chairman; Mrs. Murray Herman, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. John R. Devor, President; Mrs. Louis J. Samuels, National Chairman; Mrs. Mark A. Levy; Mrs. Bert Cooper; Mrs. Sydney Wise and Mrs. Wilferd Gordon.

For their generous support, presentations were made to Mr. and Mrs. Sol Saltman, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Schipper, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kamin.

Student Scholarships at Hadassim were presented in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Herman, Mrs. Joseph Kleinstein, Mrs. Isadore Singer and Mr. Harry Denaberg.

Canadian Panorama

BY MORDECAI HIRSHENSON

Melech Grafstein Departs

The passing of Melech Grafstein in Miama at 66 marks the disappearance of another of the colourful "akshonim" of Canadian Jewish Life. Grafstein's bluntness of manner, combined with his romantic disposition and eccentric mannerisms won him adherents and foes in his zig-zag backward and forward movement circulating between London, Ont., Toronto, Montreal, and Miami Beach.

Max Grafstein was a textile retailer. As a youth in pre-World War I Warsaw he had dabbled in amateur theatre and was among the young hopefuls who sat at the feet of I. L. Peretz and nibbled at the crumbs of his literary board. Grafstein never became a writer but he never gave up his aspirations to literary fame When he became a successful businessman in his provincial home (London) he bent every effort towards this goal. He collected authors as some collect Chinese jade. At a lecture he attended in Toronto a few years ago he handed over a hundred dollar bill to each of two Yiddish writers to spare them the humiliation of peddling their books. For a while he was the landlord of the Hebrew Journal when it was on Dundas Street West. He soon had a falling out with the late S. M. Shapiro its editor, in whom incidentally he met his match as an "akshun." Shapiro eventually had to give up the premises and had his revenge by composing a series of savage satires directed against Grafstein which bore the telling title: Der Shtot-Meshugener (The Village Idiot).

No matter where he happened to be living at the time Grafstein missed very few national conferences of the Zionist Organization, the Canadian Jewish Congress or the Histadrut Campaign where his flamboyant walking-stick, and his air of impresario and would be man of letters easily marked him for attention. He had the disconcerting habit of walking into the national executive meetings of certain Jewish organizations uninvited and unannounced, taking the floor and severely lecturing those present for their inadequate policies. Having delivered this reprimand, he would make his exit leaving a perplexed chairman who in some cases did not even know who he was.

In Miami he carried on a feud with Dr. Mukdoini the venerable dean of Jewish literary critics who had once ventured to write that Grafstein could not write Yiddish properly.

Grafstein's ambitions to be a Jewish Maecenas—a patron of books and letters, was represented by a shelf of books: translations of Peretz, an anthology of essays and writings on Sholom Aleichem, and several other volumes published under his auspices in English, Yiddish and Hebrew. At the time of his death which came suddenly he was immersed in plans to revive Yiddish theatre in Miami and to ship the works of Sholom Aleichem in mass quantities to the Soviet Union . . . he got the latter idea from a chat he had with a Russian official at the recent Soviet exhibition in New York.

"Northwest Passage" For Synagogues

The density of synagogues in Wards Four and Five South has been thinning out in recent months. The Anshei Chmelnik of Huron Street has moved to Winona at Saint Clair Avenue. Its neighbour, tthe Keltzer Shool (or more phonetically—Sheel) is now at Bathurst near Glencairn (formerly venchiarrutis studios). Rabbi Abra a Price's Yeshiva Torath Chaim has left College and Montrose for Lawrence and Bathurst. The Shaw Street Shool has sold and abandoned its Shaw Street quarters and will alight in the Glencairn-Marlee area. Many other congregations finding themselves in districts becoming depleted of Jewish residents, are looking around for land, negotiating and surveying the field—mainly in the North York area.

Jews In Politics

In The Pas, Manitoba, Harry Jager has been elected mayor. In Port Arthur, Ontario Saul Laskin and Jack Stitt have been re-elected as aldermen. In this Lakehead city when Saul Laskin ran the first time as alderman a year ago, he topped the polls with the largest plurality in the city's history.

His brother is Professor Bora Laskin of the University of Toronto Law Faculty and a well known Jewish communal leader.

camp moshava

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A Journalist Visits Cologne

THE SPECTER NOW HAUNTING GERMANY

How The German Man In The Street Is Reacting Towards The Rise Of Neo-Nazism

BY JOSEPH BARRY

Mr. Barry, a foreign correspondent of the New York Post, recently visited Germany.

Cologne West Germany —A specter is haunting Germany—the specter of Nazism

The phrase, twisted out of Marx, repeated itself with the rhythm of the fast train from Bonn to Cologne.

The specter is not a ghost without a body. And it's not an East German Communist masquerading in a white sheet painted with crude swastikas to scare Adenauer's neighbors, That is what the Chancellor and his ambassadors have been telling the Allies, and it is nonsense.

In the prefabricated, Lilliputian town of Bonn, where Adenauer has never fully unpacked, because Berlin is for him the capital of Germany and Bonn a provisional camp, official smugness is still the order of the day. Blame the Germans for Nazi acts and you lose German votes. Blame the Communists and you keep your respectability, especially abroad.

Partly out of a temperamental preference for the opposition and partly because its anti-Nazi record is not even guilty of association, as is the present government's, I turned to friends among the Social Democrats. Already their action in West Berlin has been a model for West Germany — a model the Christian Democrats are most unlikely to adopt. The Socialist administration swiftly outlawed two neo-Nazi youth groups, arrested dozens of anti-Semitic demonstrators and organized a counter-demonstration of 20,000 young Berliners.

Heinz Putzrath edits the party's English-language monthly, News from Germany, at the party's headquarters in Bonn. Recalling our conversation of exactly a year ago, when swastikas had been painted on the Dusseldorf synagogue, he said, "The man arrested for it was supposed to be a Communist. Sound familiar? He's been released. No evidence."

"How serious is anti-Semitism now?" I asked.

"More serious," he said, "than when we last talked, because it is part of a new Nazi openness and an old Adenauer complacency. The Cologne synagogue is not an isolated case, as you know. Nor is it the first.

On Nov. 9, 1938, Hitler had his Kristallnacht and SS troopers burned and robbed synagogues and shops. On Nov. 9, 1959—six weeks before the swastikas on the Cologne synagogue—someone smeared 10 swastikas on an old church on the island of Pellworm in the North Sea.

"It was reported to the police, but the public prosecutor of Schleswig-Holstein ordered them to drop the case, because it had 'no public interest.' The whole Ministry of Justice is full of ex-Nazis."

"I have heard there are as many as 1,000," I said.

The number didn't seem excessive to Putzrath.

"We don't know exactly how many," he said, "but we know there are a lot. We ask they be investigated, if ex-Nazis, removed. There are more scandalous cases much closer to the Chancellor himself. Globke, the man who wrote the official Nazi commentaries on the Nuremberg racial laws, is Adenauer's first secretary. You could call him Adenauer's Sherman Adams—if Adenauer would ever allow anyone else that much authority. All appointments in the Foreign Office go through him, and many other things as well. In 1954, 64 per cent of high-ranking officers in the Foreign Office were officially reported to be former Nazis.

"Do you know about Theodor Oberlaender, Adenauer's Minister of Refugees?" The Socialist editor sent for the Oberlaender file. It was in a folder four inches thick.

Oberlaender was the Nazi expert on Eastern Europe. He was commander of the Nightingale Battalion which took part in the capture of Lvov, Poland, East Germany accuses him of ordering a massacre of 2,400 Ukrainians. He claims the Russians did it before he arrived at the head of the Nazi troops on June 28, 1941. His claim is being investigated by an international committee at The Hague.

No matter what the outcome, two facts are undeniable: First, Oberlaender joined the Nazi Party in 1933 and was in charge of Nazi policy in Eastern Europe; and second, he is Adenauer's present Minister of Refugees in charge of receiving and re-settling refugees from East Germany and Eastern Europe.

"What does Adenauer say when Globke and Oberlaender are brought up?"

"Adenauer," replies Putzrath with some amusement, "doesn't have to say anything. He is Adenauer."

And the Germans seem to like him that way. Even at 84, if he runs he'll probably be reelected.

Putzrath picked up our conversation:

"Adenauer, of course, is not a Nazi, and he doesn't like the way the new Nazis discredit him abroad. But he doesn't want to offend the right and lose it as a solid voting bloc. Moreover, he needs Hitler's generals for NATO and his 'position of strength.' When the question of West Germany's military contribution first came up in Paris and members of NATO were reluctant to bring in the old Nazi generals, Adenauer asked them, 'You don't want 18-year old generals, do you? and they had no answer. I might say, you Americans had no answer."

"How does this affect the Germans?"

In reply, Putzrath opened a magazine and displayed a picture of a youthful Prussian drum corps of today. It was coupled with a photo of a drum corps of Hitler Youth. Both showed the same flame-like design on the drums, the raised arms and crossed drumsticks; both corps were uniformed, though unofficial uniforms are supposedly illegal now.

"You hear people say, 'If a person like Schacht is free, Von Papen is decorated by the Pope, Globke and Oberlaender are in the government, then why bother about the little Nazis? If Schacht and Von Papen were acquitted by the Nuremberg court, why bring up de-Nazification 15 years later?' In this kind of atmosphere of indifference and sometimes approval, the neo-Nazis find encouragement and they're emerging. They even say, 'We have a democratic right to express ourselves.'

"And they do! We think that rather than outlaw the German Reich Party, as the Communist Party, they should both be out in the open where they can be watched. Nor do we think there should be a special law against anti-Semitism. The laws now are good enough, if enforced, and a special law on Jews would be a kind of peculiarly Nazi discrimination, as if the Jewish problem were not fundamentally the general problem of democracy."

"I'm suspicious of all Germans who talk glibly of the Jewish problem," I said. "It is the German problem. The swastika is no longer an ancient Indian symbol; the Nazi have made it theirs."

Quietly, Putzrath agreed. "The future of the Jews in Germany," he said, "depends on how democracy develops in Germany. When a swastika appears in England, you don't worry so much about it. Their democracy is not in doubt."

A few weeks before, he continued, he had watched a television program at a friend's house. Questions about Hitler were put to the students of various schools. They answered that he was both good and bad for Germany. Good things: "He built the autobahns." "He solved unemployment." And so on. Bad things: "He lost the war." "He didn't listen to his generals." "He became too overbearing." Concentration camps? "War propaganda."

"Most anti-Semitism," Putzrath said later, "is latent and invisible. In case of a severe depression, it would be called on together with a cry for the reunification of Germany. Since the democratic parties have shown they can't reunify Germany, the nationalists would have an effective slogan in reunification. In their nationalism, of course, is the real danger of anti-Semitism."

"In other words," I interrupted, "the question of anti-Semitism is involved in the solution of neo-Nazism."

"Absolutely. The Jews are a minuscule part of the German population. Anti-Semitism, except as a disease, is a political device, effective only when the times are ripe."

Haven't we taken it for granted too long that the times are ripe for such things as anti-Semitism only when there's unemployment and social hardship? Might we not have left the Age of Marx and truly entered the Age of Freud with its personal frustrations despite the general prosperity?

THE ORGANIZATION MEN

I didn't put that question to the German Socialist. Perhaps I should have. But he is, after all, a Marxist, however nondogmatic, and prefers dealing with what is historically known rather than psychologically guessed at.

There was a clue to the new problem of German Nazism nonetheless in one of his comments. In the swift rise of German business men, he said, musing on German prosperity, there is an increasing "sense of power, of monopolistic power. There's a new group of managers."

"We have them, too," I objected, "the new executives, the collectivist, now called "the organization man."

"I've read of him," Putzrath said. "Here, there is a difference. The manager, the organization man, when he is a German, tends to be a Nazi There's the historical influence of the Hitler past, which is still with us. Add to it the impulse of Prussian authoritarianism (witness Adenauer, though a Rhinelander) and you see why we liberals automatically fear a man with any power, because we are afraid he will use it politically, as happned to us so terribly recently."

Back in the hotel room, here in Cologne, I've been sorting the pages and pages of documentation that have been thrust upon me by everybody. A series as long as this could be devoted entirely to old Nazis who have returned to positions of power and influence. The new ones, described by the Socialist editor, are more important.

The old Nazis will not be removed. We missed our chance to do the job and we're dreaming if we think Adenauer will take it on. As for the new Nazis, they're too respectable to be touched.

There will probably be a lapse in swastikas, but they'll be back. So far they are a form of a political obscenity for juvenile practitioners. If and when they become respectable, it will, of course, again be too late.

There Are Still No Beatniks In Israel

BY ALVIN ROSENFELD

JERUSALEM. — Gray with austerity only six years ago, Israel is now bursting with consumer goods. But no one has quite been able to figure out how the Israelis manage to afford to buy these goods, as buy they do.

Israel's vastly expanded and modernized industry is pouring out a wide variety of consumer products. An industry which, a few years back, produced primitive kerosene cooking plates, poor ice boxes and no washing machines at all now manufactures gas stoves with—wonder of wonders by Israeli standards—thermostatically controlled ovens, electric refrigerators and automatic washing machines. A country which lacked the simplest plastic food containers now posesses the most esoteric of plastic kitchen gadgets. A country which suffered stern clothes rationing now overflows with magnificent sweaters, good woolens and Italian-style shoes, all home-made. Israel produces food blenders, solar heating units, fancy short-wave radios and hundreds of other items, including a plastic-bodied car.

What isn't produced is imported. The government has relaxed its strict import controls to a considerable extent, thereby giving itself a fine source of tax revenue. Shops are loaded with foreign electrical goods, synthetic fabrics, phonograph records, not to mention French cheeses, Swiss soups and—the latest gimmick—American dog food.

Prices are steep as the result of extremely heavy customs and excise duties, protectionism and other factors. An eight-cube, Israel-produced refrigerator costs the equivalent of $550 (twice a year's college tuition fees in this country of topsy-turvy prices), a $50 American mixer costs about $175, a semi-automatic washing machine $250, an LP record $9 and a two-burner gas plate (with installation of bottled gas) about $125.

And yet the Israelis, hungry for "things" after years of drabness, buy.

* * *

This presents the puzzle, fascinating to local economists, of how the Israelis manage it. Over 84 per cent of Israel's workers earn less than $2,000 a year, while 93 per cent of the self-employed make less than $3,000, and fewer than 1.5 per cent are in the $5,000-$10,000 bracket. The fact remains that some homes in the poorest neighborhoods possess electric refrigerators— and outdoor privies.

No complete answer to the puzzle is available, but some factors are known. For one thing, many Israelis do extra work after office hours. In a semitropical land where office hours in government and many private firms are from 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. this is not too difficult; and no one knows how many Israelis, who do a bit of extra accounting, give private English or French lessons or do repair work after hours, pay income tax on their extra earnings.

In addition, many wives work. Over 25 per cent of the women in the labor force are married.

* * *

And there is installment buying. Credit is an old, established custom in Israel.

The Finance Ministry and the state bank, worried about inflation which is a constant threat in a growing country like Israel, are making efforts to discourage installment buying. But it does little good.

The hunger for consumer goods will be a long time in satisfying. Despite the improvements of recent years, nine out of ten Israelis have no washing machines, at least one out of two have no hot water boilers, nearly one out of two cook on kerosene burners. Over 10 per cent of the population is ill-housed, thousands live sub-standard lives, more thousands cannot afford to send their children either to **Beatniks In Israel Gally Two** the free or comulsory secondary schools.

Recent years, however have seen the appearance of several groups of Israelis with extra cash in their pockets. One such group is formed by the recipients of personal restitution payments from West Germany. These payments range from small sums to compensate for education interrupted by the Nazis and pensions for government workers whose employment was terminated by Hitler to quite large amounts as recompense for confiscated businesses. In the past five years $197,000,000 —no less than $98 per Israeli— in resitution payments has poured into Israel, an incredible sum in a country of Israel's size and standards.

In the past eight years Israel's Gross National Product has gone up two and a half times. As a natural result, the group of prosperous business men has multiplied in number and become conspicuous in a country which once boasted of its virtually classless society.

A third group consists of what might be called "expense account executives." Israel's income tax structure and the vestiges of its old policy of egalitarianism prevent business from paying high salaries to its executives and experts. So business gives them cars and pays the high upkeep, provides them with home and insures credit for the purchase of homes in a country where housing mortgages are very hard to come by.

These groups add up to a small minority of Israelis. But their existence together with the vast upsurge in production and the general improvement in living conditions have brought many surface changes to a pioneering laboriented country with a Spartan traditon.

There are the beginnings of conspicuous consumption. Expensive Bar Mitzvah (confirmation) parties are no longer unknown. A few Tel Aviv matrons are almost as well groomed—and spend almost as much time at it—as the fashionable ladies of New York or Paris.

* * *

The emphasis on consumption has proved baffling to some members of the elder generation of pioneers, who preached personal austerity,

(Continued on Page Seven)

Picture Of The Week

When Israel's Parliament Protested

The Historic Session of the Knesset when the House demonstrated against the Swastika craze.

Behind Moshe Dayan (left) is Miss Jennie Twersky, M.P. survivor of Nazi camps.

The World Of Culture

HEBREW TREASURES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

BY DR. H. RABINOWICZ

It is a hundred years old, the magnificent dome of the British Museum's Reading Room, but far, far older are many of the 6,000,000 printed books and 75,000 manuscripts in this far-famed library. Scholars and bibliophiles journey from all over the world to this literary shrine. And how rich the variety, how wide the scope of this fabled world of words! Subjects obscure and subjects commonplace are clearly catalogued for incredibly easy access. The masterpiece of the past can be at the reader's fingertips as readly as the products of the present, from a Mazarin Bible and a Caxton first edition to a recent pamphlet on shechita.

The Anglo-Jewish community can take a special pride in the British Museum, for it houses one of the finest collections of Hebrew manuscripts, printed books, and Judaica in existence today. Two hundred years ago it simply did not exist. Yet now it stands comparison with that of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York and is second in this country only to that of Bodleian Library in Oxford.

In the second half of the eighteenth century there was merely a handful of Hebrew manuscripts in the Museum's possession. The collections of Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Robert Cotton, Robert and Edward Harley, and the Royal Library of George II formed a nucleus of valuable writings, among which were the two volumes of the Mishna Torah of Maimonides. A number of manuscripts were presented by another benefactor, the broker Solomon da Costa, "as a small token of my esteem, love, reverence, and gratitude to this magnanimous nation and as a thanksgiving offering, in part, of the generous protection and numberless blessings which I have enjoyed." By the middle of the last century the Leopold Dukes catalogue already listed 300 manuscripts. In 1845 the German bibliographer Joseph Zender (1804-1871) was appointed to the assistanship and under his zealous care the collection flourished. For nearly a quarter of a century Zendner not only faithfully recorded its prized possessions but also greatly enriched them. In 1865 the Museum paid Asher & Company, of Berlin, £1,000 for the library of the poet Joseph Almanzi (1801-1860). In this collection were 323 manuscripts of Italian origin, many originally belonging to Hayyim Joseph David Azulai (124-1800), author of the standard dictionary of literary history, Shem ha-Gedolim. Its acquisition placed the Museum among the world's foremost collectors of Hebraica The manuscripts included the Machberet of Menachem ben Saruk, dating back to 1091, and an autograph copy of Joseph ha-Kohen's martyrology Emek ha-Bacha.

A decade later the ubiquitous globe-trotting W. M. Shapira (1830-1884) enriched the library with 145 manuscripts of Karaite interest. But on the advice of C. D. Ginsburg the Museum refused to pay Shapira £1,000,000 for a number of MSS. which were later proved to be spurious. However, the Museum eagerly purchased some of the fragments unearthed at the Cairo Geniza by Solomon Schechter. In 1925 it acquired the collection of Dr. Moses Gaster, Haham of the Sephardim and Principal of the Lady Montefiore College. Dr. G. Margoliouth's "Descriptive Catalogue" shows the number of MSS. as 1,206, and with the acquisitions of the last few decades the total number of MSS. is nearly 2,200.

This vast and varied collection mirrors Jewish thought throughout the ages. Perusal of the Catalogue is in itself a rewarding experience. It records a ninth-century Biblical text, Japhet's commentary on Ruth and the Song of Songs, Yemenite Midrashim, Rashi's commentary to Baba Meziah of 1190, an autograph copy of Moses Hayyim Luzzatto. In this store-room are many gems which have not yet seen the light of day; works on ethics, philosophy, poetry, Mathematics, astrology, liturgy, and Cabbala. The historian can study authentic documents from the Aramaic papyrus of the second century before the Common Era to the Hebrew Charters of pre-expulsion England.

Art lovers can feast their eyes on exquisitely wrought Machzorim, Bibles and Hagadot. Their consummate craftsmanship provides illuminating testimony to Jewish ecclesiastical artistry in the Middle Ages.

On January 15, 1759, the library of the British Museum was opened to the public. It contained 500,000 printed books; and among them was one Hebrew book. It was the first edition of the Babylonian Talmud (Bomberg, Venice, 1520-23) part of the George II Royal Library and reputedly owned by Henry VIII. To this solitary book Solomon da Costa added 180 volumes, which were originally intended for the shelves of Charles II. After this fine donation the Museum's collection of printed Hebrew books expanded very slowly. In the first 89 years of its existence it increased by only 600 items.

In 1848 the Museum acquired 4,420 volumes of Haiman Michael (1792-1846.) Not since Oxford University's purchase in 1829 of David Oppenheimer's library of 780 manuscripts and over 4,000 books has a library obtained with one single purchase so great a collection of Hebrew books, embracing every department of Jewish literature and learning. In it were more than 65 volumes of books printed in the fifteenth century, thus bringing the Museum into first place as possessor of 80 Hebrew incunabula.

In 1867 there were "upwards of 10,000 printed books" enumerated in Zedner's "Catalogue of Hebrew Books in the library of the British Museum." By 1894, when Mr. S. Van Straalem published his catalogue of "Hebrew Books in the British Museum acquired during the years of 1868-92," there were another 4,650 entries. It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the number of Hebrew books in the Museum today. A rough estimate would be 30,000. But in addition to the Hebrew books in the Oriental Room there are many books in Yiddish, Ladino, and Judaica which are scattered through the huge general catalogue.

The British Museum has always led the way in catalogue publications. It was the first library in the world to publish (1881-1905) a complete catalogue of all its books (excepting MSS. and Orientalia). G. Margoliouth-Leveen's fourth part of the "Descriptive catalogue" of manuscripts is comprehensive and illuminating. with regard to its large collection of Hebrew books, however, the Museum has somehow lagged behind. No Hebrew catalogue has been published since 1894. True, there is in the Oriental Room a card index of Hebrew books acquired since 1953. But not even a card index is available to the general reader of the Hebrew books acquired between 1894 and 1953. Long overdue is a new and up-to-date printed catalogue, or, at the very least, an up-to-date card index of the valuable acquisitions of the last half century.

THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Dorothy C. Nurenberger, Publisher
M. J. Nurenberger, Editor
1402 Eglinton Ave. West., Toronto (10), Ont.
Telephone RU. 7-6031
VOL. 1, NO. 5
Subscription: $5.00 Per Year
Authorized As Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa
THE ONLY JEWISH NEWSPAPER IN ENGLISH IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Our Toronto Bicentenary

We are certainly proud of the fact that His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, will participate in the bicentenary celebrations of Canadian Jewry to be held in Toronto, on February ninth.

M. Vanier's presence at our community observance of this historic date is certainly a sincere expression of his feelings and the sentiments of the Crown which he so nobly represents. The British Commonwealth of Nations, of which Canada is a part, and the Anglo-Saxon world in general, are characterized by their spirit of tolerance and for respect for all religious denominations and all ethnic groups. Canada has been fortunate in absorbing both the spirit of the Magna Charta and of the Jeffersonian ideals surging towards us from south of the border. It is perhaps this blending of British civilization and American culture,—the best of both,—which has made Canada one of the most liberty-loving nations of the modern world.

Toronto Jewry will participate en masse in the February ninth celebrations, imbued with the spirit of gratitude to Canada and with love for the country which Canadian Jews feel is by right their own.

Our Women And Kashrut

The Orthodox Jewish women of our Province met Wednesday at Toronto's Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue in an unusual conference to discuss the observance of dietary laws (Kashrut.) We are certain that the theme of the conference, the problem of protecting the consumer of Kosher food, will arouse interest in all Jewish circles, whether Orthodox or not.

Kashrut has been, since the dawn of Jewish history, one of the characteristics of our people. It has remained so until this day. The observance of kashrut is, of course, a personal matter to be decided by every individual; it is a matter between man and his conscience. However, the protection of the consumer of kosher food against all kinds of misrepresentation is a community-wide problem of interest to every Jew, as long as the majority of Jews believe in a Kosher home.

New York State has succeeded in putting those who misrepresent Kashrut and who mislead the public in the category of criminals. This approach is a correct one. To sell to a consumer of kosher food, to a person who believes in Kashrut, non-kosher food as kosher, is unethical and, perhaps, a criminal offence.

The Ontario Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregation has been co-operating with the Kashrut Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress in the struggle for the protection of the kosher consumer. It is most fitting for women to be in the front line of this important battle for decency and honesty in a field which affects the faith of our people. The Orthodox Jewish women and the Kashrut Division of "Congress" deserve all support on the part of the Jewish community in their effort to end the chaos in the field of kashrut. As we stated it is the concern of almost every Jewish woman, as the observance of dietary laws, fortunately, is not limited to our housewives of one group.

Canada And Israel: Investments

Last week, a Canadian delegation has concluded an important visit to Israel. Upon the conclusion of the trip, the Mission, comprising about fifty leaders, decided to establish a five-million-dollar capital investment corporation for Israel.

This report, coming to us from Jerusalem, is a most heartening tiding. It is certainly important from the point of view of strengthening the economic independence of Israel.

The economic department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem and its representatives here, and, last but not least, Israel's Minister of Commerce and industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, have fully assisted the Mission in the performance of its task.

Businessmen are learning more and more that Israel is a country where investment pays dividends.

The Arab Refugees:

What are the facts about the Arab refugees?

The precise number of Arab refugees has never been accurately established. Varying figures have been mentioned from time to time, ranging from 560,000 to as many as 1,087,000. None of these figures are based on a census as understood in Western countries.

1. The larger figures are usually based on the number of those receiving relief from international sources, i.e., UNRWA, church and charitable bodies. However, a distinction must be made between the genuine refugees and the many thousands of indigenous Arabs who have attached themselves to the ration rolls (Report of the Secretary-General on Relief to Palestine Refugees, UN Doc. A/10 0, 4 November 1949, P.20). The kinship of the Arab refugees with the inhabitants of the host countries makes it well-nigh impossible for the foreign relief administrator to separate the legitimate recipients of relief from the fraudulent.

2. According to UNRWA, a refugee eligible for relief is—

> "one whose normal residence was in Palestine for a minimum period of two years preceding the outbreak of the conflict in 1948 and who, as a result of this conflict, has lost both his home and means of livelihood."
>
> (Special Report of the Director of UNRWA, 1954-55, UN Doc. A/2717, P. 2, Para. 19).

3. Efforts to separate rightful claimants from the rest generally meet with frustration. An attempt to organize a census in Jordan, for example, caused riots, and the enumerators were exposed to threats and/or bribes. The Jordan Government then proposed to institute a mixed committee of appeal which, however, found itself unable to operate. On 25 January, 1956, the Jordan daily newspaper, "Falastin," informed its readers that the Jordan Government had refused UNRWA permission to investigate the number of children born to Palestine refugees in Jordan.

4. Another cause of faulty figures lies in the manner of registering births and deaths. UNRWA has for years been negotiating with refugee leaders and governments concerned to inaugurate a proper system of registration, but—

> "whereas all births are eagerly announced, the deaths wherever possible are passed over in silence, so that the family may continue to collect rations for the deceased."
>
> (Ibid., Para. 11)
>
> "Indeed, there are numerous instances of full-time Government employees remaining on ration rolls, because of the high income scale."
>
> (UNRWA Report, 1951/52, UN Doc. A/2171, P. 3, Para. 16)

* * *

Arab tales cannot change these figures.

A Historic Document

Israel Would Have Been Eliminated Without The Sinai Defense War

BY SIR ANTHONY EDEN

Sir Anthony, who was Prime Minister of Great Britain during the 1956 Suez war, is now publishing in the **London Times** and **McCalls Magazine** his sensational memoirs.

These reminiscenses of one of the United Kingdom's great statesmen will appear shortly in book form. They certainly will make clear, once for all, that Nasser, not Israel, was actually the aggressor in this struggle.

We are publishing here a few excerpts from Sir Anthony's factual document. The Editors.

The clouds were lowering and menacing in October, 1956. The storm could not be far ahead. No record of events at that time can be true which does not take account of this.

One set of circumstances might have countered this rising tension. Britain, France, and the United States had signed an agreement, in 1950, declaring that they would prevent any violation of the armistice lines in Palestine, either by Israel or by the Arab states. If the signatories of this agreement had not only declared their intentions to fulfil it, but taken military precautions together publicly, to make action effective, then there might have been sufficient comfort in such preparations to give confidence to Israel. I had made this proposal when I was in Washington in January. It had not been possible to agree upon it. Ever since, I had been increasingly concerned at what the outcome must be.

Nasser's seizure of power brought with it a new essay in frightfulness against Israel, the fedayeen commando raids directed against the civil life of the nation in the night hours. "Wait and see," he said. "Soon will be proven to you the strength and will of our nation. Egypt will grind you to the dust." These raids began in the spring of 1955, and for some months, Cairo disclaimed responsibility. Then, on August 31st, an official communique informed the world of this new military technique: "Egypt has decided to dispatch her heroes, the disciples of Pharoah and the sons of Islam, and they will clean the land of Palestine." And then again, on September 2nd, Cairo broadcast: "The forces of the Egyptian fedayeen moved toward Israel, approached her capital, and caused heavy casualties along the border between Gaza and Tel Aviv."

In the last days of October, the Egyptians declared that it was they who would choose time and place for the final assault, that it was for Israel to 'wait passively the moment of their selection. Months before this, General Burns, the head of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization, had written to the Foreign Minister of Israel: "I consider that if Egypt has ordered these fedayeen raids,, she has now put herself in the position of the aggressor."

All evidence pointed one way. Egypt was gathering her allies, piling up Soviet arms and enlisting Soviet technical help, sharpening her propaganda, and intensifying her raids.

If we were not prepared to condemn Israel, we could not stand aside and watch events. In an Israeli-Egyptian conflict, our military advisers expected the Israelis to win; their quality, intelligent training, and dedicated courage outmatching the Egyptian advantages in numbers and equipment. The chief peril to us lay not in the conflict but in its extension by the intervention of other Arab states. The best way to halt that was by intervening ourselves. These considerations decided our course of action.

On October 25th, the Cabinet discussed the specific possibility of conflict between Israel and Egypt and decided in principle how it would react if this occurred. The Governments of France and the United Kingdom should, it considered, at once call on both parties to stop hostilities and withdraw their forces to a distance from either bank of the canal. If one or both failed to comply within a definite period, then British and French forces would intervene, as a temporary measure, to separate the combatants. To ensure this being effective, they would have to occupy key positions at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez. Our purpose was to safeguard free passage through the canal, if it were threatened with becoming a zone of warfare, and to arrest the spread of fighting in the Middle East.

To realize this, we would put into operation the plan for occupation of the Suez Canal zone, prepared by the joint Anglo-French military staff which had been studying the problem since the end of July. An advantage of this course was that we did not need to recast our military preparations.

Of course, there were dangers in this policy. But there were dangers in any policy we might have chosen, not least in that of complete inaction. Political decisions, especially when they concern the Middle East, usually involve a choice of evils. I am convinced that we chose the lesser evil.

It was still necessary to be as certain as possible of the facts. For some time, we had been keeping occasional and informal watch on the canal and Egyptian troop movements. We had done this by means of Canberras flying high and often a little way out to sea. There had never been any attempted interfrence with these flights, and we believed them to be unperceived. Late on the evening of the 29th, I had a talk with the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Air Staff. I told them how important it was for us to have information upon which we could depend for certain, as early as possible the next day. A dawn reconnaissance was ordered by four Canberras flying at a great height, thirty to forty thousand feet. They would locate, and, if possible, photograph the opposing forces. The Canberras carried out their instructions. Despite their altitude, all four were located and intercepted, and some were fired on. All returned safe to base, but one machine was damaged. This interception was a brilliant piece of work by any standards, and when it was reported to me the next day, it gave me grim cause for thought. I kept my own counsel. In the later fighting, the Egyptian air force was, by contrast, completely ineffective. I do not know the explanation. Maybe the pilots of another nation were flying MIGs that dawn.

On the morning of October 30th, the Cabinet were informed that Israeli troops had entered Egyptian territory on the evening of the 29th and during the night had reached a point halfway between their frontier and Ismailia. A second Israeli force was reported to be striking toward Suez. Other swift Israeli actions were also unrolling, though we only learnt details of these later. This was the situation the Cabinet had considered five days before.

The Cabinet was sternly conscious of the importance and urgency of the decisions it had to take. Now that the situation had actually arisen, it confirmed its readiness to act as had been decided, subject to the agreement of the French Ministers, who were flying to London for consultations. It now considered the actual terms of the note in which this demand was to be addressed to Egypt and Israel; these would be discussed with M. Mollet and M. Pineau on their arrival.

The Cabinet examined the wording of the statement I was to make in the House that afternoon and endorsed it. We also discussed the attitude of the United States. The American Administration was urgently proposing to have Israel branded as an aggressor by the Security Council. It was unmoved by the history of the dispute or Egypt's aggressive attitude and declared intentions against Israel. Our hope was that the United States would take some account of those events and be watchful of Soviet moves. The Cabinet then approved the terms of a message to President Eisenhower inviting his general support. I sent two telegrams to Washington that day. In the first, I said:

We have never made any secret of our belief that justice entitled us to defend our vital interests against Nasser's designs. But we acted with you in summoning the London Conference, in dispatching the abortive Menzies mission, and in seeking to establish S.C.U.A. (the Users' Club). As you know, the Russians regarded the Security Council proceedings as a victory for themselves and Egypt. Nevertheless we continued through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to seek a basis for the continuation of the negotiations.

Egypt has to a large extent brought this attack on herself by insisting that the state of war persists, by defying the Security Council, and by declaring her intention to marshall the Arab states for the destruction of Israel. The latest example of Egyptian intentions is the announcement of a joint command between Egypt, Jordan, and Syria.

We have earnestly deliberated what we should do in this serious situation. We cannot afford to see the canal closed or to lose the shipping which is daily on passage through it. We have a responsibility for the people in these ships. We feel that decise action should be taken at once to stop hostilities. We have agreed with you to go to the Security Council, and instructions are being sent this moment. Experience, however, shows that its procedure is unlikely to be either rapid or effective.

My second message was sent after our talks with the French Ministers and the delivery of our jointly agreed notes to the Egyptian Ambassador and the Israeli Charge d' Affairs. It informed the President of the requests we were making to the belligerents, and continued:

My first instinct would have been to ask you to associate yourself and your country with the declaration. But I know the constitution and other difficulties in which you are placed. I think there is a chance that both sides will accept. In any case, it would help this result very much if you found it possible to support what we have done, at least in general terms. We are well aware that no real settlement of Middle Eastern problems is possible except through the closest cooperation between our two countries. Our two Governments have tried with the best will in the world all sorts of public and private negotiations through the last two or three years, and they have all failed. This seems an opportunity for a fresh start . .

Nothing could have prevented this volcano from erupting somewhere; but when the dust settles, there may well be a chance for our doing a really constructive piece of work together and thereby strengthening the weakest point in the line against Communism.

A message from President Eisenhower crossed my telegrams. He expressed his disquiet upon a number of points, but considered it of the greatest importance that the United Kingdom and the United States should quickly and clearly lay out their present views and intentions before each other, so that they might not, in any real crisis, be powerless to act in concert because of misunderstanding. That had been my purpose also at the January meeting in Washington and all through this drawn-out business.

The question of consulation before action with the Commonwealth countries and the United States was one that troubled us greatly. Of course we would have preferred to do this. Whatever the outcome of such consulation, it would have smoothed our path. On the other hand, however sharply pressed, such consultation was not possible within a matter of hours; it must take days at least. Nor was there any chance that all concerned would take precisely the same view of what action must follow the consultation. As a result, there would be attempts to modify our proposals, to reach some compromise between several divergent points of view, and before we knew where we were, we would be back at an eighteen-power conference once more. This was the last thing in the world we wanted, because we knew quite well that, once palavers began, no effective action would be possible.

The chief danger, especially for us, was that the conflict would spread. A localized war between Israel and Egypt, while troublesome, should not be highly dangerous internationally. The same could not be said of a war which had spread to include Syria and Jordan, with Iraq morally compelled to take a hand too. If this were to happen, the Jordan commitment would raise its head again, not in so acute a form, but alarming enough. Two events could be counted on to encourage Jordan and Syria to inaction: swift Israeli military success and the knowledge that British and French forces were on the way and would be used to localize the dispute. If that restraint was to be effective, it must be applied at once. Twenty four hours might well be to late; forty-eight certainly would.

The choice for us was stark and inescapable; either act at once to bring about the result we sought, the localization of the conflict; or involve ourselves in consulations. This would mean the same inaction as in the last three months. We chose to act.

HOW MUCH SHALL MacMILLAN TAKE?

(CUMMINGS
In London Express)

Sermon For The Week

The Divine Ideal

"And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, as God Almighty, but as to my name Adonay I was not known to them" (Exodus vi. 3).

Theology is one of the branches of study whose prestige has suffered a sad decline in modern times. Once the queen of the sciences, it is today looked at askance not only by the intellectual but even by the person of average education. It is regarded as a fusty and dubious field of study, as a relic of the Middle Ages, permeated by fallacious dogmas and hag-ridden by casuistical reasoning, that cannot properly be included in the pantheon of modern knowledge — in the temple of science of the space age.

This conventional attitude towards theology or the study of the God-idea is no less obscurantist than the fundamentalist's opposition to the theory of evolution. Both are unreasoning; both eschew the logic of facts.

In truth, the great crisis through which man is passing today is fundamentally a theological one. The differences between East and West, the barriers that divide mankind in innumerable spheres, are basically ideological. The supreme threat to human existance and civilization is one of thought not of nuclear weapons. And the focal point of the struggle is our concept of God.

For the Nazi the divine ideal is a Satanic being dressed up as a storm trooper. A technological Frankenstein has usurped the place of the Biblical God in the domains of communism. The positivist philisophers, who proclaimed a godless world and defied humanity, are beginning to realize — though the process of learning is dangerously tardy — that a heavenless materialism is producing an earthly Hell where all the vices of mankind are striving for absolute status. Relativism, which relativized every verity and virtue, is now being confronted with a deification of falsehood that thrives on the spiritual anarchism of our age. Nor has the Freudian dethronement of our "Father in heaven" by the "father complex" created a millennial world for our children.

The political and social problems of our age have their roots in the perverted theologies of our time. The first step towards a better world is a re-study of Biblical theology. In this sphere, as in so many others, the genius of Moses blazed a new path. He restated the Hebrew concept of God in terms of the Tetragrammation. Those spiritual giants, the Patriarchs,, could worship the Almighty; for them the Divine was allpowerful on the supernal heights of religion. But a nation, living out its collective life in myriads of souls spread over the millennia-long context of history, had to recognize othr attributes of the Deity.

Unqualified strength was a danger; it might lead to the calamity of chauvinism. One of the hardest truths to learn was that God was not on the side of the big battalions but with the righteous few and the contrite weak, who won eternal victory in the hour of their seeming defeat. Faith was a lamp that had to shine undimmed in a dark and evil world for long generations, heralding a dawn that seemed forgotten of God. But though men forgot His word, and mocked His prophets and martyred His servants, the Eternal remembered His children. Zion rose again from its ashes of destruction. Bloody but unbowed, Israel has emerged as a new luminary in the human firmament.

On the distant horizon there glimmers a greater light still — the radiant possibility of creating **Yerushalayim shel ma'alah** — the Heavenly Jerusalem, whose healing spiritual light could save humanity and illumine the way to the Kingdom of God upon earth.

The vision of the "Brave New World" can become a reality if we are prepared to build it on the Hebraic theology of One God and one brotherhood of man linked by a ladder of enduring righteousness.

(Copyright by The Canadian Jewish News)

— THE WOMAN AND THE H OME —

You And Your Children

WHAT DID WE DO WRONG?

BY SIMON YUDKIN

When I was younger, babies were expected to be left severly alone and to be disciplined from an early age. "Don't pick him up." "Let him cry it out." Now a poster in a Welfare Clinic proclaims: "Cuddle your baby if you want to." I heard a mother murmur a sarcastic "Thanks."

Collecting advice from different "experts" about the same problem is an interesting occupation. The advice is often different; sometimes it's even contradictory. But although the "experts" don't agree on every subject they do all agree about one thing. If you don't allow the advice they each give you, you will have endless trouble. Bringing up children is a very difficult task, they imply. You must beware of mistakes because mistakes do untold harm. It doesn't matter that you do most things right for months. Even one mistake will undo all the good you've done.

Fortunately, most of us don't live all the time with this awful feeling hanging over us, but when there is any difficulty with the children the guilty feeling rises up.

"It's all my fault—I wonder what I've done wrong. I must have made some mistake." We worry all the time lest one decision might be a wrong one. And some poor parents spend fantastic amounts of nervous and physical energy trying always to do just what the book or doctor or health visitor said, though every fibre of their personality revolts against doing things in just that way.

Now we certainly know a lot more about children and their healthy and happy development than we used to, but there is still a lot that we don't know. That is why there is still room for "fashions" in child care, and that is why advice is still so often contradictory. But it simply isn't true that one mistake can warp a child's development for ever. We all make mistakes. Often. Sometimes we realize we could have said or done something differently. Sometimes we may even be angry with ourselves for being so stupid about the way we handled a particular situation in the family or for losing our temper.

But the general over-all atmosphere of home life matters much more to children than the fact that a parent has sometimes shouted at them or sent them irritably out of the room or left one of them to cry for a whole hour. Parents have personalities of their own and their own way of behaving. They also have problems of their own and the children can't always take precedence. Besides, every child sometimes behaves in a way that would try the patience of an angel. They often know it, too.

All children go through difficult phases and have their problems; children have a lot to learn. How they learn is different for every child, and each time they deal with a problem they have added a bit more to their personality. It is a slow process, but children are just as anxious to grow up as parents are to see them do so. Children make mistakes, so do parents, but all of us learn from our mistakes, and that is as it should be.

As parents you are entitled to an ordinary degree of self-confidence. Certainly you may need advice. Sometimes you may even need skilled help when you are unable to understand why things seem to be going wrong. Seek help and advice wherever you wish, but, wherever you get it from, it must be related to your own personalities and to your own circumstances, and if you take the wrong advice you can still change if it doesn't work. Your children are much more resilient than most "experts" seem to imply.

(Copyright by The Canadian Jewish News and The Jewish Chronicle)

Pnina Salzman, Famous Israeli Pianist, To Appear At Massey

In conjunction with Jewish music month, Toronto will have the privilege of hearing the internationally famous Israeli pianist Pnina Salzman, at Massey Hall, Saturday evening, February 27th at 8.30 p. m.

The pianist has won the praise of critics and capacity audiences on five continents. The Toronto appearance will be Miss Salzman's debut on the North American Continent.

Her concert will be under the honorary patronage of a group of Federal, Civic and Communal dignitaries, headed by the Right Hon. Roland Mitchener, speaker of the House of Commons, and is being sponsored by a group of prominent members of the local Jewish community who are serving as patrons.

Social And Personal

To Lead Community Celebration

Presidents of 550 Jewish organizations in Toronto have been named patrons and patronesses of Bicentenary Day, February 9, when a community celebration will take place. Thirty presidents of Jewish organizations in other Ontario centres have also been named to the list of patrons.

Officially noted by City Council, Bicentenary Day in Toronto is a regional celebration of the National Bicentenary of Canadian Jewry, sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Patrons and potronesses will lend their support and attendance a ta special community rally in the Canadian Room of the Royal York Hotel on Tuesday, February 9. Thousands of Jewish citizens from Toronto and other Ontario centres are expected to attend.

At that time, His Exellency the Governor General of Canada and Mrs. Vanier will bring personal greetings to the event.

The program will feature an address by Saul Hayes, Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Jewish Congress, who will just have returned from the Canadian National Study Mission to Israel.

The Bicentenary on February 9 represents the demonstration of loyalty to Canada by Toronto and Ontario Jewry. The Proclamation of the Bicentenary, praising the Canadian way of life and giving thanks, will be dramatically read.

Other events which will mark the day as a significant one for Toronto and Ontario Jewry will be a civic luncheon and a reception at Queen's Park.

Mizrachi Dedicates New Torah

The Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi of Toronto will dedicate and consecrate a new Sefer Torah this coming Sunday, January 31st.

A varied program is being planned by the organization, befitting such an occasion.

Exercises will start at 3 p.m. at the synagogue, 86 Vaughan Rd., with the traditional inscribing of the final letters of the holy scroll.

At 4 p.m., Rabbi Dr. S. K. Mirsky, professor at Yeshivah University, a leading talmudic scholar of our time, will deliver a lecture on the significance of this celebration.

After the Mincha-Maariv services, a reception and banquet will take place in the social hall.

A capacity attendance by members and friends of the organization is expected.

RABBI MONSON TREASURER OF FOLKS-FAREIN

The Hebrew National Association (Folks-Farein) is pleased to announce the unanimous election of Rabbi David Monson as treasurer of the Association. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Rabbi Monson's name was proposed as treasurer and the nomination was acclaimed with a standing vote. This was made necessary due to the passing of our treasurer, the late Rev. Moses Handelman.

SACHS BAR MITZVAH

On Saturday morning, February 4th, at nine o'clock; the bar mitzvah of Amita; Israel Sachs will take place at Judea Brotherhood Temple, 12 Hollaman Rd.

The bar mitzvah is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sachs.

Services will be held by Congregation Habonim.

THE WALL GAME

A reader recently purchased a house with two reception-rooms and asked the builder to knock down the wall separating them to provide inter-communicating doors. The builder asked him if the practice was part of the Jewish religion, since it was the first thing he was invariably asked to do in every Jewish house.

Downsview's Beth Emeth Install Officers

The new officers, Trustees, and Board of Governors were recently installed by Rabbi Kelman, at Beth-Emeth Synagogue, 100 Elder Street, Downsview.

Following is the list of Beth Emeth's new officers:

President: S. Barenholtz; Past President: J. Shefsky; Honourary Past President: S. Zone; 1st Vice President: R. Chenin; 2nd Vice President: H. Baum; Treasurer: D. Anisman; Secretary: S. Wenner.

Trustees: M. Okrent; S. Freedman; S. Zeiler; H. Lyons; H. Socket. Finance: M. Feldman. Membership: L. Weiner. House Chairman: S. Moscoe. Educational: M. Fox. Governors: J. Waldman, Sunshine Chair; H. Nissenbaum; H. Lerman; A. Golombeck, Social; I. Plotkin, M. Roebuck, A. Martin, Cultural; M. Shoom; W. Weinstein; C. Pasternack; J. Robbins - Liason; L. Jacobs - Publicity; B. Steinberg - Telephone; N. Shanker - Youth Chair.

Parnes: I. Klingman; Gabbai: M. Rumack; Ways and Means: M. Firsten; Brotherhood Representatives: J. Goldstein; S. Swartz; Sisterhood Representatives: Mrs. M. Shoom.

Profile Of A Torontonian

BY SERETTA STEIN

D. LOU HARRIS

"The Man Who Couldn't Say No" might well serve as an appropriate subtitle for D. Lou Harris' life-story. In fact, it would seem that Mr. Harris cannot say "No" in a variety of languages, for his record of service to good causes goes far beyond the local community to embrace the international scene as well. The Canadian Jew Congress, State of Israel Bonds, Zionist Organization, New Mount Sinai Hospital, Jewish Home for the Aged, Y.M.W.H.A.—these and many more community organizations have derived invaluable benefit from Mr. Harris counsel and direction, as have also numerous business organizations both here and abroad.

It seems inconceivable that one man can parcel out his heart, mind and energy equally in so many directions at once, and yet therein precisely lies the uniqueness of Mr. Harris' character. There is a most remarkable flexibility to his potential, wherever he directs his efforts. It would be reasonable to expect that home and family circles must inevitably assume a secondary role in so busy a community career as this, but again, Mr. Harris is equal to the challenge, for he is also the head of his very large family in Canada, the States, Israel and England. And still, says his secretary, "Mr. Harris always manages to spare time to listen to, and take care of problems brought to him by his employees, as well as his many business and personal friends."

David Louis Harris was born in Birmingham, England, the eldest of thirteen children. He was educated at the Singer Hill Jewish Public School in Birmingham and obtained his Hebrew education at the Birmingham Beth Hamidrash. At the age of 11 he won a scholarship entitling him to five years education at the Birmingham Polytechnic, but was forced to discontinue after two years, when he emigrated to Canada with his family.

The Harris's made their home in Toronto and D. Lou continued his studies in night classes until 1915 when he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and proceeded overseas. He served in France until the end of the war, and remained overseas until returning to Toronto, late in 1919, when he embarked upon a career in the then new radio field.

Mr. Harris attributes his deep interest in philanthropic and fraternal organizations to the influence of his Mother, who as poor as the family were, with a large family to care for, always managed to spare a few pennies for the Charity Box. His father, too, the late Harry Harris, was always active in fraternal organizations in England before emigrating to Canada, and during his lifetime in Canada, organized a number of lodges of the R.A.O.B., of which he was the Founder in Canada and the United States.

D. Lou Harris became actively interested in Israel during the War of Liberation which he visited in 1948 for the first time. He remained in Israel for some time, helping to organize recreational and social facilities for Canadians, U.S. and Commonwealth volunteers serving in the Israeli armed forces. Many visits followed since that time, and Mr. Harris has invested capital in a number of Israeli Corporations on whose Boards he serves. On his last visit Mr. Harris was accompanied by his wife and they spent a number of weeks traversing the country, visiting new settlements, institutions and industries. Mr. Harris is held in the highest esteem by Government, Jewish Agency, Religious, Eduactional, Military and Industrial leaders in Israel, because of his many activities on behalf of the State.

Here at home, Mr. Harris is a staunch supporter of Jewish eduaction, and has served on the Board of the Associated Hebrew Schools for many years. He has an intense interest in the problems of young people, and his strongest conviction is that, "every young man and woman, not entering the professional fiield, should learn a trade." It was this conviction which prompted him to accept membership on the Board of the Jewish Vocational Services, when it was first formed in Toronto, and for many years thereafter, and to join the Canadian ORT Federation and the World Organization. Mr. Harris travels as far as Israel, Geneva and Paris, to attend World Board Meetings of Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, and ORT, and maintains scholarships at the Ryerson Institute, and the University of Toronto.

Mr. Harris is National Chairman of State of Israel Bonds for Canada, as well as the newly-elected President of Holy Blossom Temple. The first "Bond with Israel" Dinner held at Holy Blossom recently honoured Mr. Harris for his dedicated service to the cause of Israel, and presented him with a handsome plaque in ebony and silver. On that occasion Rabbi Feinberg paid tribute to Mr. Harris saying "he has served Canada and Israel both in war and peace, and will help enormously to build a secure State of Israel, and an ever greater Holy Blossom." Mr. Percy Gardiner, a Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia who last year invested $75,000.00 in Israel Bonds, another speaker, expressed appreciation for Mr. Harris' energy and willingness to actively assist in all good causes", and thanked him partitcularly for his assistance in the campaign for Crippled Children.

The Harris' have two married daughters, Mrs. Harry Shapiro, and Mrs. Morris H. Baker, and four grandsons.

Camp Time Again

BY RUTHIE

This is the time of year when we receive an avalanche of literature from all sorts of camps,—Camp Ains, Zwai, Drei, Camp Oo-Oo-Ha-Ha; Camp Ver Vais; and many others.

They all present the "noblest motives" and "highest ideals." None of this, however, interests my brood. They will wait and see **who**, from their classes, go **where**.

No cajoling on my part helps. I can point out the golden qualities of a certain camp till I'm blue in the face. Our little darlings remain adamant. They will only consider the camp their friends choose.

Oh, well! I've been through this before. I decide to sit tight. My blood pressure at least, will benefit, if nothing else.

Around April, I become more persistent. If my "little lambs" don't make up their minds soon, the quota for admission will be filled and they will be left out in the cold. Furthermore (and most important, I guiltily admit), I can't arrange my own holiday schedule until theirs is taken care of.

I start "noodging" and "noodging." Every day I hear different stories.

"This girl was going to Camp Gimme Gelt. Her parents suddenly decided to take a trip to Israel, and she'd rather go with them."

"That boy had his heart set on Camp Aleph Bet. His mother, however, insists he go to the camp where his brother will be dramatic director."

So down the line.

Sometime during May, my innocents admit they'll try the camp of my choice. (They've been registered in the meantime.) They look as though they're ready for the guillotine. It's their last resort, and they've hit rock bottom.

I practically collapse with relief.

Suddenly I'm brought back to bitter reality when I note that ther isn't much time to check their wardrobes and stitch on name tapes.

Trunks must be ready for pick-up ten days before the first of July at the latest. Here it's the second week in May and I don't know whre to begin.

First I inspect the children's summer clothes. I could save myself time and energy, for, according to them, what they have is obsolete. They've outgrown everything from A to Z.

Now comes the battle of wits. Much to my surprise, I win the first skirmish. I simply tell them we'll replace worn and outgrown clothing, and merely add a few extras. They could take it or leave it.

We shop the next day. I find out I'm worse than they. Each comes up with two pairs of shorts. I triple the amount. Maybe they're caught in a rain and need something in which to change; maybe one of them trips and soils or tears her garment. A dozen "maybes" pass through my mind. Each needs a sturdy pair of walking shoes. I make it two pairs apiece. From past experience, I know they'll have walked through both of them before their hiking expeditions are ended.

I double the amount of blankets and pillow cases required. If I know my children, they'll be in the middle of every nightly escapade and everything will be in shreds before the season is over.

New name tapes arrive a week before D-Day. (I always do things the last minute.) By the time we're through sewing them on every single bit of apparel, the floors look as though they're sprouting thread, and none dares walk bare-foot for fear of unexpectedly stepping on stray thimbles.

But we make it! The day for sending out the trunks arrives and ours are ready and waiting.

Don't think, though, I can breathe easily. There is always a weapon to dangle over my little one's heads. If they dont' settle down and concentrate upon their final exams,—there will be no camp.

July the first finally arrives bright and early. For the first time this year my joys are on time. They're determined to be at the point of embarkation long before the designated hour.

When we do approach our destination, we elbow our way through a dense forest of mammas, poppas and youngsters tearfully saying good-bye.

I guess the feeling of uncertainty is particularly characteristic of mothers. First we're so happy to get the kids away from underfoot. Then we can't bear to part with them.

At last the fond farewells are over. I, for one, sob to my husband, "What will I do without them all summer?"

Fate, however, has an answer to that question.

Three days later we are notified that our darlings are isolated in the infirmary. They have the mumps!

Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi

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Place: 86 Vaughan Rd.

Time 3 p.m.

Program

3 p.m. — Inscribing of final letters

4 p.m. — Lecture by Prof. Dr. S. K. Mirsky of Yeshiva University

6.30 p.m. — Banquet (following Mincha -Maariv services)

Meyer W. Gasner, president; Nachman Sokol, chairman, Torah V'Avodah branch; S. A. Abella, secretary

Letter From Washington

U. S. AID TO ARAB COUNTRIES RISING STEADILY

BY MURRAY FRANK

At one of his recent—and very iinfrequent—press conferences, Mr. Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State, stated that the United States is doing everything possible to normalise the situation in the Middle East and to lessen tension there. He cited the improved relations with the United Arab Republic and with Iraq as examples, since U.S.A. relations with these two countries have been strained over the past year or more.

He made no mention of the very cordial relations existing between the United States and Israel in the few years—but then there is nothing newsworthy about that. In fact, since the period of strain during and following the Sinai Campaign, U.S.A.-Israel relations have steadily improved and today are probably at their friendliest.

In 1951 and 1952, the last two years of the Truman Administration, Israel received $63 million and $73 million respectively in outright grants and technical assistance (Point 4) from the United States. These grants continued to decline until by 1958-59 they had reached a low of only $9 million annually ($7.5 million as grant-in-aid and $1.5 million for technical aid.) At the same time, however, other forms of assistance were extended to Israel, i.e. loans and the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. A high point was reached in 1958 when the U.S. A. granted some $39 million in loans to Israel (repayable with interest), and sold her $41 million worth of agricultural products (repayable in Israeli currency instead of in dollars, but this money remains in Israel for use in various development projects.) Together with the $9 million in grants and technical aid, plus some smaller contributions, the total for the year 1958 was approximately $91 million.

During the year 1959 the total has been reduced to about $56 million, or a little more than half that of the previous year.

Altogether Israel has received a total of $670 million in all forms of U.S.A. aid over the past ten years, thus averaging $67 million per year. The 1959 total of close to $56 million is, therefore, considerably below the annual average.

Charges have been made, particularly in Arab circles and among their friends, that the United States is giving greater financial and other assistance to Israel than to all Arab states combined. What is the true picture? In the 1959 fiscal year the U.S.A. extended economic aid (i.e. grants, loans, and food) to the Arab countries as follows:

	Million
Jordan	$64.4
United Arab Republic	$59.3
Morocco	$48.5
Tunisia	$38.4
Libya	$31.2
Sudan	$30.8
Lebanon	$14.5
Yemen	$ 6.5
Iraq	$ 1.5
Total	$295.1

Thus the total for the Arab States associated in the Arab League is over $295 million for one year. This is by no means all, however. Of the $31 million allocated by the United Nations for aid to the Arab refugees, the U. S. A, contributes $23 million, or more than two-thirds.

In addition one must not overlook the military assistance given to some of the Arab countries, particularly the military aid to Jordan and Lebanon, as well as the maintenance of American military bases in Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Morocco, all of which runs into many hundreds of millions of dollars.

For the coming year the United Arab Republic looms large on the horizon as a beneficiary of U.S.A. economic and financial assistance. Already it appears that such aid may approach the sum of $150 million and possibly exceed it.

In addition there is bound to be a considerable amount as grant-in-aid and technical assistance to the U.A.R. in the coming year, as well as the provision of agricultural commodities to Egypt. Furthermore, the loan by the World Bank is regarded as only a beginning, with other instalments to follow at a later late. Thus the U.A.R. is well on the way to becoming the largest recipinet of U.S.A. aid in the Middle East in 1960—at a rate which is about three or four times that reecived by Israel!

It should be noted that all of this aid is being extended to Nasser without any commitments on his part to help lessen tensions in the area. Nasser has thus far made no promise to permit the passage of Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal, either now or after the Canal is enlarged with the aid of American dollars. Washington appears to be hoping against hope that this huge outlay of American funds will serve to persuade the U.A.R. dictator to refrain from "rocking the boat." To all intents and purposes it is the same old policy of appeasement. Those taking a more realistic view believe that Nasser is bound to interpret this attitude on the part of the United States as a sign of weakness and as an indirect encouragement to keep the Middle East pot boiling.

Shortly after the 1960 session of Congress gets under way in January, President Eisenhower will submit his annual request for foreign aid in the coming fiscal year. It remains to be seen what the Administration will request—and what Congress will subsequently do—in the case of aid to the Arab countries and to Israel.

In the meantime it is well worth remembering the statistics cited above, so that when we next hear about how much the United States favours Israel over the "poor" Arab States the true facts may be presented. To us it would seem rather that the State Department is trying to normalise the Middle East situation at the expense of Israel.

JEWISH CENTRES OF LEARNING IN NEW YORK

Some Leading Personalities Of Yeshiva University, World's Greatest Jewish School

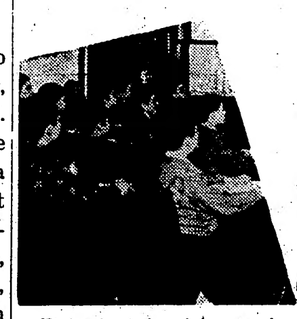
Top Row : William B. Herlands, President UOJ CA; Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik, Professor of Talmud and Jewish Philosophy, Yeshiva University; Herman Wouk, Noted Author and Playwright; Benjamin Mandelker.

Second row: Dr. Samuel Belkin, President, Yeshiva University, New York; Rabbi Oscar Z. Fasman, President, Hebrew Theological College, Chicago; Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, New York; Rabbi Alexander Rosenberg, Yonkers, New York.

Bottom row: Rabbi Leo Jung, The Jewish Center, New York; Dr. Jacob I. Harstein, Dean of the Graduate Schools, Yeshiva University; Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, West Side Institutional Synagogue, New York; Max Etra, President, Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, New York.

LUBAVITCHER YESHIVA

View of spacious gymnasium in New Building of the Central Lubavitcher Yeshiva and Mesifta, Bedford Ave., corner Dean Street, Brooklyn, N Y. The Central Yeshiva is the main branch of the 33 United Lubavitcher Yeshivoth (total enrollment 4,400) located throughout the world



High school class in session.

1,000 meals are served daily in the Yeshiva's two dining halls — majority of students receive meals free.

Out-of-town students are provided with dormitory accommodations, also without charge.

Keep Smiling

But He Plays . . .

After the lodge meeting was over the "brothers" met at a nearby restaurant.

"Say, by the way, Yosel," said his old friend Sam, " I understand from the boys that you have a MOZEL TOV coming to you. You have a brand-new son-in-law."

"It's not much of a MOZEL TOV", replied Sam with a KRECHTS.

"Why? What's the trouble?"

"I've got TAKEH TSORRES from my new son-in-law. He can't drink and he can't play cards."

"So if he can't drink and can't play cards, so this you call TSORRES?"

"Yes, It's TAKEH TSORRES. He can't drink, and HE DRINKS and he can't play and HE PLAYS!"

Honesty & Wisdom

Mr. Goldberg was retiring from business. He had worked hard all his life and was turning his concern over to his son.

"My boy," he said, "I have succeeded in business because of two principles: Honesty and Wisdom. Let me explain. Honesty means simply that if you promise to deliver a shipment of goods on the 24th of March, come He– or high water you deliver the shipment."

"And Wisdom?" said his son.

"Wisdom means . . . 'Dope! Who asked you to promise?"

He Gives

A representative for local United Jewish Appeal drive contacted a member of the community for a donation. He was turned down with a curt: "I have my own to give to!"

"If you will forgive me," replied the collector, "from what I have heard tell, you don't give to your own, either."

"Aha! That's just it!" replied the first. "If I don't give to my own do you think I will give to

Our Quiz

Questions:

1. Who made the first base hit?
2. Why couldn't they play cards on Noah's Ark?
3. Who was the greatest actor?
4. How do you know that Judah, the hero of Hanukah, was a Scotchman?
5. Did Biblical men or women gain more financially?

Answers:

1. Cain. When he struck out Abel.
2. Because Noah was sitting on the deck.
3. Samson. His performances brought down the house. (Judges 16: 27-30).
4. Because he was nicknamed Mac Cabee.
5. The men. They had more prophets.

(From Jewish Question and Answer Book by William Blumenthal)

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The Jews Of The Andes

Sensational Discovery Of A Completely Unknown Tribe

The tiny Arauca Indian village of Chimpay perches high and inaccessible in the Patagonian Andes, on the border between Argentina and Chile, and the Seventh-day Adventist missionary who made his way up to it one day in 1935 must have rejoiced to be bringing religion to so remote a cranny of the world. He could only have been amazed at what he found: a community of Indians who had no Bible and could not read it if they had, although they observed the Sabbath and knew much of Moses' teaching. He settled among them for several months, pierced together the origin of their biblical belief. A group of Peruvian Jews from Lima fled the Inquisition some time in the 16th century, crossed half a continent and settled in the Patagonian mountains; there they had taught their faith and observances to Indian farm hands.

THE PROPHECY

When the unknown Seventh-day Adventist climbed down the mountain, he left some Bibles in Chimpay, and the Indians began to study the Torah and live by it. Eleven years later, a Chilean Jew named Santiago Martinez visited Chimpay gave the Indians real instruction in Judaism, and told them that the children of Israel had completed their millennium of suffering for having forsaken Jehovah and were soon to return to Zion to await the coming of the Messiah. The Araucanians observed Jewish dietary laws, feast and fast days, separated men and women for worship, even broke down their tribe into classic biblical castes. They elected a leader, one Luis Bravo, who met biblical qualifications: strong, healthy, married, with at least one son. And though they did not call themselves Jews, but members of the "Israel Church of the New Covenant", they yearned for contact with the real Israelites.

One evening in 1948 Luis Bravo tuned in Chimpay's one battered radio and heard electrifying news—the prophecy was confirmed, the State of Israel had been founded. From that moment on, the Indians of Chimpay burned with a single hope: to reach the Promised Land to wait for the Messiah.

Luis Bravo journeyed to Buenos Aires and called at the Israeli consulate, which coldshouldered him so efficiently that he went back to Chimpay discouraged. But one day in 1954, a wonderful rumor reached the village: a ship with the Messiah himself aboard had landed at Buenos Aires to transport the children of Israel to the Promised Land. Almost all the people in Chimpay sold their possessions to the few who stayed behind and trekked to Buenos Aires, 1,300 miles away.

"And All Together." There was no ship, but there was no turning back either. Silent, the Indians waited at the Israeli consulate to be told again and again that the immigration laws made it all but impossible for non-Jews to go to Israel and settle there as immigrants. At the Buenos Aires rabbinate, they were told that they could not become Jews by mass conversion. But they built themselves adobe huts at the village of Carlos Spegazzini some 30 miles from the city, found jobs as masons and carpenters, and took turns sitting impassively in the waiting rooms of the consulate and rabbinate.

At last, Argentina's Board of Rabbis told them that before they could become Jews they would have to learn Hebrew and Talmudic laws—seemingly impossible, since only a handful of them could read or write. But Leader Bravo went off to the Israel-Argentine Cultural Institute and hired a teacher, 29-year-old Hebrew Professor Schloime Lerner.

For almost two years, fair-haired, blue-eyed Professor Lerner has motored out to Carlos Spegazzini to teach the Indians two nights a week and all Sunday afternoon. "Faith can do wonders", he exclaimed last week. The Indians were proficient in Hebrew, knew the Talmud by heart, and had finally received permission from the Grand Rabbinate in Israel to make individual conversions to Juadaism.

Teacher Lerner brought them the good news himself. Assembled in a bare hall, some 60 Indians of the Andes listened without a word, then at a sign from Bravo they began to pray aloud. Only after the prayer was ended did they speak. "We are grateftul," said one of its oldest. "But we must think hard and perhaps wait longer. What if just a few are elected? What if a family is broken up, and husband leaves wife, or children leave parents?"

There was still no word about how many of the 150 new Jews would actually be allowed into Israel, but Luis Bravo said : "Surely the Lord cannot wish that sacred family ties be cut. We will go to Israel, and all together."

—(From Time Magazine)

Ezras

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Hussein Hits Other Arab Leaders For Politics With Refugees

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein accused other Arab leaders of using Palestine Arab refugees "for selfish political purposes."

The youthful king of Jordan said that he intends to press the Arab League to adopt a unified and constructive approach to the problem of the 830,000 refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

These families fled their homes in Israeli areas of Palestine a dozen years ago and have lived mostly off UN rations ever since.

"Since 1948 Arab leaders have approached the Palestine problem in an irresponsible manner," said Hussein. The king emphasized that his criticism was directed at the Arab leaders, not the people.

Asked what he considered a "constructive" approach to the refugee problem, Hussein referred to the reactivation by the UN Assembly last fall of the Palestine Conciliation Commission. The commission — composed of the U.S., France and Turkey—was set up in 1949 to implement UN resolutions on Palestine. One such resolution recommended that the Arab refugees be permitted to chose repatriation or compensation for their Palestine property.

Your Tax Problem

BY MERVIN H. LASS, C.A.

Interest Paid On Loans Not Always Deductible

QUESTION

I recently borrowed a sum of money to buy a large number of the outstanding shares of a Company. I have been told that this might not be permitted as a deduction from my income. I have always been under the impression that interest paid on such loans was deductible.

ANSWER:

It was held in the Carter Ltd. v. M.N.R. that money borrowed to purchase the controlling interest in another company is not borrowed to earn income but to acquire assets of capital nature. Interest on a loan is deductible when loan is used to purchase shares in order to have a dividend income (investment nature). You know best which category you fall in. Your position depends on how much of a control you exercise, or whether its simply an investment.

Individuals buying shares on the Exchange are usually permitted the deduction of interest paid from their dividend income. Each case should be examined on its own merits.

Mr. Lass will endeavour to answer as many questions as possible. Please direct your queries to Mervin H. Lass, Chartered Accountant in care of this paper.

Hope For Conclusion Of El-Al—Air-France Agreement

TEL AVIV (ZINS) — The action of Air-France on dropping negotiations with El-Al is still not yet final, according to the political correspondent of "Haboker," and there is still hope that an agreement will be concluded for trans-Atlantic co-operation between the two airlines in the use of jet planes on their common route.

It was reported from Israel that the reaction there was very vigorous and according to reports in political circles there is now a tendency not to link these negotiations with Franco-Israel relations. According to the latest information there was no interference by the French Foreign Office in this matter.

Kaufman Administration Building Dedicated In Kfar Silver

TEL AVIV (ZINS) — The new, modern Kaufman Administration Building was dedicated in Kfar Silver in the course of Chanukah ceremonies, with the participation of many guests and students.

The building is a gift of the Kaufman Family (Samuel and Moses Kaufman, Mrs. Iana Kaufman and Mrs. Ann Rose). The family was represented by the young Arthur Kaufman, son of Moses Kaufman, who is attending the One-Year Judaea Leadership Course in Israel.

Kfar Silver is an agricultural high school in southern Israel, near Ashkelon, established by the Zionist Organization of America in co-operation with the General Zionists Organization in Israel.

Compensation For Jews

Bonn—Two hundred Israelis crippled by their treatment in Nazi concentration camps are to receive 5,000 marks ($2,190) compensation apiece from the West German government. The 1,000,000-mark ($238,000) appropriation was approved by the Budget Committee of the Bundestag today.

These Jews formerly lived in Romania. They were sent to a Nazi concentration camp in 1942 and 1943 and there were fed poisoned peas which caused serious crippling. Few now are able to work.

A Political Letter From England

Nasser's Jibes Against Eden, British Irritate Tory M. P.'s

LONDON, (By Air Mail) (CJN) — Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express "Sharply criticizes the British government's continuous appeasement of Nasser and predicts a new Suez revolt" in the Tory party.

Mounting anger over the Egyptian plan to establish a "Moorhouse museum" in Port Said may spark off the first Tory revolt against the Government in the new Parliament, Wilfrid Semdall writes.

Unless Mr. Colin Crowe, newly appointed British charge d'affaires in Cairo, can report that the Nasser Government will stop this callous scheme there will be demands to break off diplomatic relations again.

EGYPTIAN PRESS CONFIRMS NEWS

From Cairo came a statement by the editor of the newspaper Al Ahram that there would be not only a museum to commemorate the killing of Lieutenant Moorhouse, the young British officer kidnapped during the Suez operation, but a second museum "for Williams, a British Intelligence officer killed with hand-grenades by heroes of the popular resistance."

Williams was not further identified by the newspaper. Records in London show that a Major James Williams was injured in the leg by a bomb while searching for Moorehouse.

INSULTING EDEN

El Ahram's editor, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal (a close friend of President Nasser) added a further jibe. If the London newspapers insisted on making an issue of the Moorehouse affair, he said, "we shall make a third museum for a Briton killed at Port Said but not yet buried, who is known by the name of Anthony Eden."

Restoration of relations with Egypt was only announced last month. And even before the Moorhouse affair blew up there was deep dissatisfaction among Tories over the manner in which the Anglo-Egyptian agreement was working out financially.

Though Egypt has already drawn the 43,000,000 pound sterling balances unfrozen by that agreement, largely to settle debts to non-British creditors, British subjects with claims for the return of their property in Egypt or for compensation have been able to get neither, adds the Express.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, assured restive Tories that the resumption of diplomatic contacts would make it easier to obtain a proper settlement for aggrieved Britons.

'OUTRAGEOUS'

Comment from some Tory M.P.'s:—

Mr Edward Gardner, the new member for Billericay: "The Moorhouse museum is an outrageous insult to the memory of a gallant soldier, and to his parents.

"Whether it is to be opened on a permanent basis or is part of an inflammatory propaganda move I do not know. If there is any suggestion that it should be set up seriously as a museum one would wonder seriously if there would be any profit in diplomatic relations with Egypt."

Mr. Anthony Fell, M.P. for Great Yarmouth, who was a member of the Suez group: "This is one more indication of what Nasser is made of."

"I do not like saying 'We told you so.' The whole thing is so disgusting that I do not want to talk about it, and I do not know what I shall do about it at the moment."

'REVULSION'

Mr. Paul Williams, M.P. for South Sunderland, another "Suez rebel": There will be a very natural revulsion all across the country against the re-establishment of diplomatic negotiations. It must be made quite clear that if they are going to go on behaving like this there will be a strong movement tot break off diplomatic relations. It is a slap in the face for British diplomacy at a moment when the Government has been leaning over backwards to make friends.

"There are many people, apart from those who were in the Suez group, who will be very incensed indeed."

American Rabbi Preaches Against Modern Population Growth Control

NEW YORK (CJN) — An Orthdodox rabbi declared here that population control by birth limitation was an "absolute contradiction to the moral motif of modern faith" and "anti-Godly" when practiced on a "communal scale."

The view was expressed by the Rev. Dr. Zev Zahavy in a sermon at Congregation Zichron Ephriam, New York.

The entire concept of limiting the human population, he said, "negates a basic principle of the divine creative process upon which modern religion operates."

The rabbi told his congregation that "population bomb theorists" had been "spreading their alarmist viewpoint over a widening horizon of public opinion."

Anti-Godly

"The strength of their argument," he asserted, "stems from a purported humane consideration for the hungerstricken masses in Asia and the Far East. Prejudicing the destiny of unborn millions is a mighty responsible obligation.

"By what right does this generation take upon itself the task to decide who may propogate and who may not propogate?

"Birth control on a communal scale is anti-Godly. No amount of apologetics can whitewash the intentions of the modern voices calling for widespread delimination of the human population.

"If these people are sincerely concerned with the problem of human survival, then they should be shouting for salvation from the effects of atomic radiation and fall-out."

Neo-Nazis In Germany Moving From Verbal Threats To Action

BONN, West Germany (CJN). **The neo-Nazis are not relaxing. Quite to the contrary. On Tuesday, West Germany registered the first act of violence in the outbreak of anti-Semitism. Authorities released the news that an unsuccesful attempt was made to set fire to a synagogue.**

It happened in Amberg, a Bavarian town of 46,000 about halfway between Nuremberg and Czechoslovokia. Oil-soaked rags were used to start a blaze in a wooden shed a few feet from the synagogue. Firemen stationed across the street doused the flames before they could spread.

The incident was kept secret, authorities said, in the hope that the vandals would be caught before the news was given out. However, no arrests have been made, the state prosecutor's office said Wednesday.

Was Damaged In '39

Rabbi Nathan Zenger said the synagogue was damaged by the Nazis in 1939 but not destroyed, and that they had used it as a warehouse during the war. Fifty Jews live in the town and thirty in the surrounding countryside.

Meanwhile, another new incident since last Wednesday was reported from Lehrte in northwest Germany. Three construction workers, 33, 28 and 25 years old, were caught by the police painting swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans on the walls of buildings. The police said the men were also carrying a hand-painted poster of slogans and Nazi signs.

Nazi In Government Refuses To Resign

According to the police, two of the men had links with East Germany. An increasing number of connections between the anti-Semitics incidents and the Communists have been reported by the authorities in the last few days.

Interior Minister Gerhard Schroeder said the Government would publish a white book on its investigation of the anti-Semitic incidents.

Other developments of the day included these:

A Hamburg court sentenced a 38-year-old truck driver to nine months' imprisonment for shouting anti-Jewish slogans.

It was announced that Wolfgang Solondz, 21, was being held in West Berlin on suspicion of acting as a provocateur-service. The police said they believed he crossed into West Berlin last spring on orders to join the neo-Nazi National Youth of Germany, which has now been banned.

Theodor Oberlaennder, Minister for Refugee Affairs, is sued another statement denying his intentiton of resigning. He has been accused of responsibility for a mass murder of Poles and Jews in Lvov in 1941.

London Firm Cancels Order

London — A Jewish-owned London clothing firm has cancelled orders for $42,000 worth of cloth from West Germany in protest against anti-Semitic outbreaks in that country.

The firm, the Stanmor Clothing Co., also turned down bids to stage exhibits at the 1960 Cologne trade fair.

— Recipe Of The Week —

CANAPES

Canapes are tiny, thin slices of bread, usually fried or toasted on one side, and on which food is placed in an attractive way. Crackers or a cracker-type base are also used. These, however, must be eaten quickly since they loose their crispness on standing. The bread may be cut in a variety of shapes. It is usually spread with a smooth base, such as seasoned butter or chopped liver, then garnished as the fancy dictates. Hot canapes have a special topping which is placed under the broiler or in the oven just before serving. Since many types of canape freeze perfectly, the problem of preparing for a large party is simplified by making them in advance. Place them side by side in a container and freeze solid, then wrap the container in foil and store. Allow 30 minutes for defrosting Spreads containing cream or cottage cheese, mayonnaise, or raw vegetables should not be frozen, and garnishes of hard-cooked egg should be added just before serving.

SARDELLEN BUTTER AND OLIVE CANAPES

8 sardines in oil
½ cup soft butter
1 teaspoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
16 slices thin white bread
96 slices stuffed olive

Remove skin and bones from sardines. Mash with the butter, lemon juice, and Worcestershire sauce to a smooth paste. Remove crusts from the bread, toast on one side, and cut in half lengthwise. Spread either side with the Sardellen Butter, and garnish with the sliced olives. Makes 32.

Based on The Jewish Cook Book by Mildred G. Bellin

B'nai B'rith Signs Up 41,552 New Members

WASHINGTON — The results of B'nai B'rith's annual membership drive were tabulated this week in an election—like atmosphere as B'nai B'rith regional membership chairmen telephoned reports from more than 140 key cities across the nation.

The count — still incomplete — is 41,552 new members.

Membership chairman, Dr. William A. Wexler of Savannah, Ga., reported that 32 new men's lodges were chartered during the past year while Mrs. Arthur Rosenbluth of New York, B'nai B'rith Women's membership chairman, reported the chartering of 38 women's chapters.

B'nai B'rith membership now exceeds 470,000.

The windup of B'nai B'rith's "New Faces" membership campaign came on Dec. 31.

No Beatniks

(Continued From Page Three)

and to some young idealists They are equally baffled by the fact that pioneering on the land is no longer so popular now that the state exists and a man who chooses a career in the regular army, civil service, industry or science can claim to be doing as much for the country as the kibbutznik (communal farm settler).

Most every thinking Israeli would agree that the country is going through a transition in which—perhaps in a stumbling, groping way—the old values are being questioned and new values are being sought.

No nation stands still, they feel and what is happening is natural to human things any where. Many years must pass, they say, before the average man has an easy life and before Israel reaches anything like a surfeit of materialism. They point out that Israel still has its pioneers and its firm believers in the simple life lacks a rigid class structure, possesses no beatniks or other symptoms of malaise. And it is true enough that even the sharpest of internal critics think of their country as a place with sense of purpose and an infectious informality and joie de vivre.

Jewish Community Calendar

WEEK FROM 29 OF JAN. TO 5 OF FEBRUARY

Time	Date and Function	Place
	FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1960	
12:15 P.M.	Canadian Jewish Congress Administrative Committee Meeting	Board Rooms A & B 150 Beverley St.
	SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1960	
9:00 A.M.	Beth Tzedec Congregation Great Week-end	Beth Tzedec 1700 Bathurst St.
8:15 P.M.	Congregation Habonim	Judea Brotherhood Temple 12 Hollaman Road
8:30 P.M.	Beth Tzedec Congregation Great Week-end	Beth Tzedec 1700 Bathurst St.
	SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1960	
10:30 A.M.	Beth Tzedec Congregation Great Week-end	Beth Tzedec 1700 Bathurst St.
8:30 P.M.	Yiddish Culture Council Lecture - M. Kossover	Labour Zionist Centre 14 Viewmount Ave.

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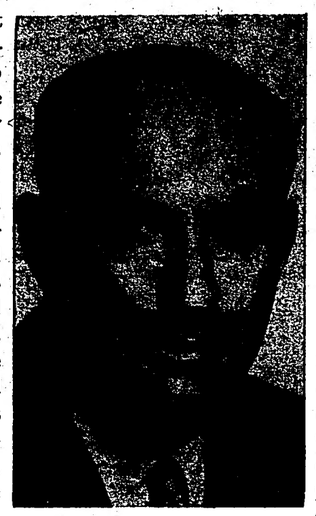
To Address Toronto Zionist Council

Edward E. Gelber, former National President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, who took up residence in the State of Israel a few years ago, and who is presently Chairman of the Executive Council of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Chairman of the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organiaztion, will be the guest of the Toronto Zionist Council Luncheon Club at its next meeting on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 12.15 p.m. in the Zionist Centre, 651 Spadina Avenue. He will speak on "Zionist Duties Re-Examined", and this topic will be of the greatest interest to all Zionists in the city.



EDWARD E. GELBER

A short newscast on current events will be presented by Mr. Julius Hayman, Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, Central Division.

All persons interested in attending this meeting, which will be presided over by Rabbi Dr. Stuart E. Rosenberg, Chairman of the Luncheon Club, should telephone the Zionist Office at WALNUT 2-2153 in order to make a meal reservation.

Truman, Dayan, At Israeli Bond Dinner

Montreal, Thursday (CJN).—The Israel Bond Drive will be inaugurated during the month of February by a series of special events which will take place in the greater Miami area.

Of special interest to the ladies will be a gala fashion show to be held in the Miami Beach on February 7th. It will be followed by a glittering ball on the 8th of the month, which will mark the 10th anniversary of the sale of Israel Bonds.

On February 10th, Miss Sophie Tucker will host a "Trustee Dinner" for all bond purchasers of $10,000 or over.

The Highlight of the conference will be a closing dinner to be held on February 28th with former president Harry S. Truman and general Moshe Dayan as guests of honour.

All Canadian visitors are advised to contact Mr. Abe Gruber, the special Canadian representative in the Miami Bond Office in order to ensure their reservations and accomodations at these events.

Ike Challenges Eden

(Continued from Page One)

Lester Pearson said it is "a matter of great satisfaction to those of us concerned with Canadian policy at that time to hear the British prime minister pay tribute to that policy.")

(Pearson attacked Prime Minister Diefenbaker during last week's throne speech debate for what he called the Tory leader's "false and malicious" statements about the St. Laurent government's Suez policy.)

(Pearson was referring to a speech in Toronto by the prime minister in which he was quoted as saying the Liberal's action at the time of Suez had placed Britain and France in the same bag of aggressors as Russia.)

CALAMITOUS ERROR

Continuing his points, Sir Anthony says:

The Western countries made a "calamitous error" when they agreed to a ceasefire before capturing the Suez Canal. Thy did so because they had achieved their objective of placing a buffer between Israel and Arab forces—and also to soothe U. S. anger.

Agypt's Arab neighbors hung back from assistance during the Israeli-Anglo-French operation and, in the view of Sir Anthony the Egyptian forces added nothing to their lustre.

"It was not Soviet Russia, or any other Arab state, but the Government of the U.S. which took the lead in the (UN General Assembly) against Israel, France and Britain."

The Russians, careful at first, were encouraged by the attitude of the United States and the UN when they made their threats of rocket retaliation.

Elections

(Continued from Page One)

Tel Aviv, both of whom are associated with the National Religious party, and Rabbi Shlomo Goren, chief chaplain of the Israeli defense forces.

New regulations drafted by the Ministry for Religious Affairs provided that candidates must be Israeli citizens. This would exclude Rabbi Soloveitchik. They also provided that candidates must be under 70. This would bar Rabbi Unterman.

It looked to many people like an attempt to rig the election in favor of Rabbi Goren, who is said to have the support of the Premier.

In the face of heavy pressure, Rabbi Toledano withdrew the objection of non-Israelis, but he stands firm on the age requirement. He argued that inasmuch as the Chief Rabbi must also serve as head of the religious courts and that the law requires judges to retire at 75, a man in his seventies could not complete the five-year tenure.

FIGHT ABOUT AUTHORITY

The Rabbinical Council rejected the clause and is not cooperating in the arrangements for the election.

Under the election rules, the Rabbinate and the ministry each appoint four members to a committee that selects forty-two rabbis for an electoral college. The college also includes twenty-eight laymen chosen by local religious councils to represent synagogues.

Because of its opposition to the proposed nomination rules, the Supreme Rabbinical Council has declined to appoint anyone to the election committee. Rabbi Toledano asserts that he has authority to go it alone in that case. However, a Chief Rabbinate that is in effect chosen by the Government would not have much standing in Orthodox circles.

Toronto Jews

(Continued from Page One)

sonal greetings to the event.

The interesting program will also include, in addition to the brief greetings by the Governor-General; songs in Yiddish and Hebrew by world-famed Cantor Moshe Koussevitsky; the principal address by Saul Hayes, Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Jewish Congress, who will just have returned from the Canadian national Study Mission to Israel.

Also highlighting the program will be readings of the Proclamation of the Bicentenary by outstanding Jewish Canadian dramatic artists, including Lloyd Bochner and Paul Kligman of CBC—TV and radio fame, who will give the readings in English and Yiddish, respectively, and Mrs. Ruth Segal, former member of the celebrated Ohel Theatre group in Israel, now resident in Toronto, who will give the reading in Hebrew.

CITY COUNCIL NOTES EVENT

In their call to the entire Jewish community to attend the rally-demonstration, which is set for 8.15 p.m. on February 9, Messrs Oelbaum and Finkelman stressed that it would be a most significant occasion for all Jews to demonstrate to all how we cherish the freedoms, the democracy and the harmonious relations which we have established with our fellow-Canadians in 200 years of Jewish contributions to Canadian life.

Honourary Patrons of the Bicentenary of Canadian Jewry are the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of all the provinces.

In Toronto, the City Council has already taken official note of Bicentenary Day in a resolution conveying greetings to the Jewish Communityt.

Dr. Adenauer

(Continued from Page One)

killed by the Nazis.

In spite of this, Mr. Siegelman said he bore the Germans no bitterness and was leaving on his trip with an open mind. "I don't blame the people for what happened," he said "only a few that were responsible."

His trip will start in Bonn, he said, where an interview may be arranged with German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Then he will go to Hamburg, where a synagogue was burned recently, and other cities where anti-Semitic desecrations have taken place. He will talk to public officials as well as the man in the street.

He said he would question German high school and college students about their feelings toward the recent anti-Semitic wave and the presence of former Nazis in government posts.

Mr. Siegelman will act as correspondent for his school publication and will file stories on what he learns.

Yesterday, in a letter to the editors of the student publication, Isaac Bacon, acting dean of Yeshiva's Liberal Arts College said:

"Of course, we must not let this good-will gesture on the part of the German government overshadow the fact that the shameful and anti-Semitic outbreaks are symptoms of a deep-seated disease for which the German government must take full responsibility."

"It is well-known that the German government is not willing to oust former Nazis from the top echelon of the government, and that very little has been done to present German youth with the true historic facts of the atrocious Hitler regime."

Nazism

(Continued from Page One)

have close ties with the West, he told the delegates.

So far as is known, he continued, they have not occured in any Arab or Moslem country except Lebanon, the most Christian country in the Arab world.

"These incidents have occured in the Christian West and its cultural dependencies," Dr. Perlzweig asserted. " I suggest that one judgement is that anti-Semitism is a disease of Christian democracy."

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